"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,463. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a decision yesterday upon the question of the legality of the use of incense and lights in the Church of England, in which he says there is no authority under the laws of the Church for their ceremonial use. He urged those of the clergy who make such use of them to cease for the sake of Church harmony. The cup challenger Shamrock will probably sail for America Thursday, and Sir Thomas Lipton is quoted as saying that the American Government has given assurance that the course will be cleared of obstructing excursion boats if gunboats have to be used to do so. Advices from Santo Domingo say that a revolution will be precipitated to-morrow in the interests of Jiminez. Many of the powers have signed the arbitration treaty as arranged by the Peace Conference. Inquiry was made yesterday in the House of Commons as to what steps have been taken by the United States looking to the liberation of Mrs. Maybrick.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Miles may resume active direction of the army.

Washington, D. C., worse than South Dakota for divorces.

Bodies of seven of John Brown's raiders exhumed at Harper's Ferry.

Three women were badly injured last night in a smashup in Central Park. One lost a bag containing $1,000 worth of money and jewels.

Marc Meyer, a drug commission broker, fell from a Lexington Avenue car, and is expected to die from a fracture of the skull that resulted Three policeman saw the accident, but arrested nobody and made no report of the case.

Mr. Root yesterday notified Secretary Alger that he would be in Washington to assume control of the War Department at 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Alger issued a signed statement in reply to criticisms of his official acts, in which he characterizes all statements that politics entered into appointments of volunteer officers and that money was misused as untrue.

Page 2.

Health officials in this city yesterday said there was no danger of the yellow fever reaching here from Newport News.

General yellow fever quarantine against Hampton, Va. Precautions to prevent spread of the disease. No danger here.

John D. Crimmins, William R. Grace, William H. Clark, and J. Edward Simmons denied that they were connected with the alleged movement to overthrow Richard Croker.

There will probably be a lively meeting to-night of the Madison Square Republican Club, as the result of the failure of the Governors at the last meeting to elect Appraiser Wakeman to membership.

Page 3.

Cleveland strikers establish effective boycott.

Fifteen hundred Brownsville tailors went out on strike yesterday. They demand a ten-hour day and a graded scale of wages.

Edward S. Campbell of Newark was appointed permanent receiver of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine.

In the second race of the series between the Constance, the challenger, and the Glencairn III., the Canadian boat, for the Seawanhaka Cup, the American yacht won by 55 seconds.

The blacksmiths, boilermakers, and iron shipbuilders of New York and vicinity will go out on strike to-day, some of them for an advance of wages and others for a reduction of the hours of labor.

By a strike of firemen, oilers, and watertenders the Stonington Line steamer New Hampshire was delayed three hours yesterday, and the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell was detained much longer, not having left at 1 A. M.

Page 4.

Lewis Pullerson and Michael McDonald were executed at Sing Sing for murders committed in this city.

Hundreds of people were left homeless and destitute by a fire which almost entirely destroyed Tupper Lake Village, N. Y., Sunday.

A young woman was arrested on Bedford Street last night with a little boy in her possession, about whom she told conflicting stories. The police think it may be a case of kidnapping.

Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday filed a libel against the Spanish warship Maria Teresa and stores and supplies. The suit is brought in behalf of all officers and men of the navy who served during the battle and subsequent captures.

Page 5.

Canal traffic shows heavy increase this year.

District Attorney Gardiner, in an address before the Civic Club, said his sole aim as a public official was to serve the people.

Edwin Gould and James Hopkins were elected yesterday Directors in the Diamond Match Company, which increased its stock $4,000,000.

Inquiry at the offices of the different gas companies in this city yesterday elicited the information that there is no change in the gas war situation.

The Long Branch flier Monmouth met defeat yesterday for the first time in her career, at the hands of the new steam yacht Kanawha, built for John R. Duncan of this city.

In the bankruptcy proceedings of Dr. George S. Gagnon, his wife was the principal witness yesterday. The former manager of his New York office and George M. Pullman also testified.

Charles F. Bates, who recently obtained a summons for the examination of James T. Hyde, whom he accused of perjury, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Hyde. The latter was taken into custody and gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

Page 7.

Miss Eliza Sandford, whose father fought in the Revolutionary War, died at Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, the daughter of Chief Justice Chase, died yesterday at Edgewood, in the suburbs of Washington.

Page 10.

The New York baseball team lost another game yesterday, being easily beaten in Louisville. The Brooklyns lost a game in Cincinnati.

Page 12.

The Mazet committee will resume its sittings this morning.

Members of the Woman's Club of Jersey City are considering the proposition that they take the contract for cleaning the streets.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday cleared away a quantity of accumulated business preparatory to the Summer vacations of its members.

Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien, who stole the watch of Capt. G. B. Rhoads, who was killed by a trolley car on June 10, yesterday pleaded guilty to grand larceny.

The committee appointed by the shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York to trace the deficit of nearly $300,000 will meet to-day, when it is expected a report will be presented.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has refused to certify the supplementary pay roll bearing Fire Chief Croker's name, and he therefore will not receive his pay as Chief for the month of July. It is said he will bring mandamus proceedings to compel the certification of the rolls.

The twenty Councilmen who were ordered to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the writ of mandamus ordering them to approve a bond issue for building the new Hall of Records had a hearing before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court yesterday. The case will be decided later.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Marriages.—Page 8.

COMING OF THE SHAMROCK

Cup Challenger About Ready to Sail for America.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON TALKS

He Says the United States Government Will See that a Clear Track Is Had by Using Gunboats.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—The Shamrock will sail in a couple of days for America.

Clyde people consider her the swiftest yacht yet seen in these waters. Sir Thomas Lipton, when shown a cartoon entitled "Valkyrie Getting a Fair Show," and depicting her surrounded by about a hundred excursion steamers, said there would be no blanketing this time, as "the American Government had arranged to keep a clear course by means of a number of gunboats."

It is said many hundreds of yachtsmen from this side will cross to see the races. Excepting Lipton's party, however, this is doubtful.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Wales's Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—There is much speculation as to how the Prince of Wales became repossessed of the yacht Britannia. It is now said that Sir Thomas Lipton secured the yacht for £50,000 and placed her at the disposal of the Prince.

COLUMBIA IN RACING TRIM.

New Steel Mast Blocked and Some Repairs Made at Bristol—Returns to Newport and Sails To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 31.—The Columbia was towed up from Newport this morning by her tender St. Michaels, to have her new steel mast blocked, as it had turned slightly at the heel. A few minor repairs were also made on the new topmast, while the men were working on the mast.

The blocks at the heel of the mast were removed, and with the assistance of the derrick Archer the big steel mast was turned back so that her spreaders were again horizontal with the boat.

The new Oregon pine mast and bowsprit arrived from Boston this morning, but no attempt was made to change these spars, and it is believed they will be used only in case of accident. By 4 o'clock the mast had been righted and the changes made. The back stays and shrouds were set up hard by turn buckles. This took two hours, but at 6 o'clock the St. Michaels came alongside and took the Columbia in tow for Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The Columbia arrived from Bristol this evening in tow of the tender St. Michaels. To-morrow she will go out for a tuning-up trial.

The Defender went out in the morning for a spin, and before Mr. Duncan boarded her he stated, in answer to several questions, that after the Defender-Columbia races off Newport he would join the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, for there will be plenty of racing for the Defender.

Regarding reports to the effect that he had "caged" the Defender in past races, Mr. Duncan said that when he hoists his pennant on the Defender or any other yacht, she will be sailed for all she is worth. Mr. Duncan expressed himself as being pleased with the speed of the Columbia, and said that before the racing season is over she will be from six to seven minutes faster than the Defender.

During the Columbia-Defender race on Wednesday W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry will follow the races with guests, who will be entertained at luncheon. Several other yachts will entertain, among them the Corsair, which is coming from New York with Commodore J. P. Morgan for the event.

The Navahoe went out for a spin to-day. She will go to Bristol to-morrow, and there be hauled out.

Arrivals of yachts include schooners Hildegarde and Alsatian, and steamers Aurora, Tide, Margaret, and Sagamore.

A MONTREAL BANK SUSPENDS.

Banque Jacques Cartier Crippled by a Run—Important Institution.

MONTREAL, July 31.—The announcement was made to-night by the President of the Banque Jacques Cartier, Senator Desjardines, that that institution would suspend payment in the morning.

There was a run on the bank to-day caused by depositors being rendered uneasy through the failure of the Banque Ville Marie last week. The bank's capital is $500,000, and it has a reserve of $250,000, with a note circulation of about $500,000.

Besides the head office, the bank has fourteen branches situated in the suburbs of Montreal and in the towns of the Province of Quebec.

BODIES OF JOHN BROWN'S MEN.

Seven Exhumed at Harper's Ferry and Shipped to North Elba, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Capt. E. P. Hall and Dr. Thomas R. Featherstonhaugh, both of this city, have returned from Harper's Ferry, where they have been exhuming the bodies of seven of John Brown's raiders. The bodies have been sent to North Elba, N. Y., where they will be buried near the grave of the leader under whom they fought and died. Of the other three raiders who were killed at Harper's Ferry, the remains of one, Watson Brown, were recovered and buried near John Brown's body in 1882. Where the other two are no one can tell. They were taken from Harper's Ferry after the fight and were used in a medical college for anatomical purposes. Watson Brown's body was taken away for the same purpose, but it was traced and recovered by Mrs. Brown many years afterward. The two whose whereabouts are unknown are Jeremiah G. Anderson and Lewis S. Leary, the latter a negro.

Ceremonies are to be held at John Brown's grave, and it is said that the Rev. Joshua Young, who buried John Brown and who suffered social ostracism for it, will take part. He is now living in Groton, Mass. A monument is to be erected over the graves at North Elba. The bodies recovered are those of Oliver Brown, Stewart Taylor, W. H. Leeman, William Thompson, Dauphin O. Thompson, John H. Kagi, and Dangerfield Newby. A fragment of the bearskin overcoat, in which, according to tradition, Oliver Brown was buried, was found in one of the graves, and two lead pencils dropped from it when it was taken up.

BROTHER FABRICIAN'S RECALL.

Attempt to Stop the Teaching of Latin by Christian Brothers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Brother Fabrician, the head of St. John's College, who has been directed to go to Paris and report to the Superior General of the Order of Christian Brothers, will sail about Aug. 15. A request has been made that he be permitted to remain in America until a decision is reached by the Propaganda in the case of the American members of the order, but it is not regarded as probable that this request will be granted.

The recall of Brother Fabrician is part of an attempt to put an end to the teaching of Latin by the Christian Brothers' in this country. The General of the order insisted that only rudimentary branches should be taught in their schools. The American brothers claimed that while this might be desirable in countries where the percentage of illiteracy was greater, in America it would reduce their institutions to the level of parochial schools. The General attempted to break up the American branch of the order by recalling the heads of the institutions to Paris and sending them to different parts of the Old World. Representations were made, in an unofficial manner, that the American Government did not approve the course taken by the General in interfering with American educational institutions.

The matter is now awaiting decision at the Vatican, and meanwhile the General is carrying on his effort to crush the American method of teaching by removing another of the heads of the schools.

SMASHUP IN CENTRAL PARK.

Two Women Thrown from a Victoria and Another from a Horse—Jewels Worth $1,000 Gone.

A saddle horse and a runaway team attached to a victoria were in collision last night in the upper part of Central Park. Mrs. C. H. McKinley of 337 West Fifty-seventh Street and Mrs. Coggswell, a friend, the occupants of the victoria, were thrown to the ground and both lost consciousness. Mrs. William Clarke of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, who was on the saddle horse, was also thrown violently, and she too became unconscious.

The victoria entered the park at the Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street entrance. Just after entering the park the team grew unmanageable and bolted. Mrs. Clarke was cantering slowly along the drive in the opposite direction and right in the path of the runaway. There is a slight curve in the drive and this prevented Mrs. Clarke from seeing her danger, and the collision took place before she could rein in her mount.

The carriage was turned almost completely over and both women hurled headlong on the gravel drive. Mrs. McKinley received a scalp wound and other injuries. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in the park ambulance. Mrs. Coggswell's left leg was broken and she was hurt internally. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Clarke escaped with some serious contusions. She was taken to her home.

On the way to the hospital Mrs. McKinley regained consciousness and reported the loss of a chamois bag containing money and jewels worth $1,000. The detectives were sent out to try and locate it. Benjamin Storm of 80 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a witness of the accident, told the police he saw a man in a bicycle costume and peaked cap riding a yellow wheel pick the bag up and ride off with it. The police are looking for the man with the yellow bicycle.

Mrs. McKinley lives in a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Her husband, a commercial traveler, died a year and a half ago at Albany, and it is said left her a large sum of money, besides heavy life insurance. She has her own horses and equipages, and is a familiar figure in the Park. Mrs. Coggswell is visiting her.

MIGHT HAVE WRECKED A TRAIN.

Boys Drove Spikes Into Switch on Atlantic City Line, but Employe Fortunately Saw Them.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 31.—Four boys drove spikes into the frog of a switch on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad at Berlin, sixteen miles from this city this afternoon. The fast trains from Philadelphia to Atlantic City were almost due, and but for a fortunate chance the first one along might have been derailed.

These trains are always heavily loaded with passengers, and travel a mile a minute over the section near Berlin. Just before the first train was due, Howard C. Sharp, the station agent at Berlin, saw the boys hammering at the frog some distance down the track. It was only by chance he happened to look down the track.

When he saw them hammering, he determined to take the chance and stop the train. He threw the semaphore signal to danger, and taking a hammer ran down the rails to the switch With his hammer he loosened the spikes and cleared the switch. He then released the train, which had just come to a standstill.

Constable Norcross arrested Adon and Gerald Westcott, Jacob McKenna, and William Sprague, all boys about fourteen and sixteen, and they admitted driving the spikes, but said they had not meant to cause a wreck. They said they were playing at building a railroad and drove the spikes into the ties without thinking.

CAPT. TAYLOR SAVES A LIFE.

Rescues a Sailor Who Fell from the Texas from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, acting commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, to-day went on record as a lifesaver.

This afternoon Capt. Taylor left the Indiana in his gig to see the start of the New York-Brooklyn boat race. As he was passing the battleship Texas he saw a man fall overboard from the Texas, strike against one of the six-pounder guns, and then fall into the water. Instantly the cry of "Man overboard!" rang through the Texas, and one of the sailors jumped overboard to rescue his shipmate. The gig of Capt. Taylor was soon alongside the drowning man. Every one in the gig helped haul the man into the boat, unconscious from striking the gun, but not seriously injured. The sailor who jumped overboard was also taken to the Texas.

METAL BUCKLES SAVE LIVES.

Two Chicago Men Alive by Virtue of Their Suspender Clasps.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A suspender buckle saved the life of George Wood last night. In company with his brother Edward, he endeavored to force an entrance to the house occupied by William Lytle and wife, at 8 South Ann Street, and when refused admission struck Mrs. Lytle in the face, whereupon the woman seized her husband's revolver and fired at Wood. The bullet struck a heavy brass buckle on his trouser supporters directly over the heart, and lodged there.

Both the men and the woman were locked up at the Lake Street Station. Mrs. Lytle's husband is a grocer at 362 West Adams Street.

A remarkable coincidence was that of Charles Graham, who was shot at by Officer Collins yesterday morning for assisting a prisoner to escape The bullet struck Graham's suspender buckle, also over the heart, and, although he was knocked down by the shot, no injury resulted.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LAST LETTER.

Sent to an Illinois Editor to Deny an Alleged Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Ill., July 31.—The last letter written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was one received here a week ago to-day by William Matlack, editor of The Chester Clarion. The letter was dated Dobbs Ferry, July 20. It says:

"I inclose a clipping from your paper. Of course, you copied it from an exchange. The words attributed to me I never uttered or wrote. I have one sentiment for soldiers, cheers for the living, and tears for the dead. This is mine, but all the rest is by some one else. It is true that I think the treatment of the Filipinos wrong and foolish; it is also true that I do not want the Filipinos unless they want us. I believe in expansion if it is honest. I want Cuba if the Cubans want us.

"At the same time, I think our forces should be immediately withdrawn from Cuba, and the people of that island allowed to govern themselves. We waged the war against Spain for liberty, for right, and we must wear the laurel unstained."

THE CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

Inquiry in the House of Commons Concerning This Country's Course—Little Hope for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Hardly a year has passed since the conviction for the murder of her husband in 1889 that the friends of Mrs. Maybrick have not made some sort of an attempt to secure her freedom.

Mr. McDougall used to be the head centre of these efforts, but he has not been heard of recently.

Michael Davitt, in the House of Commons to-day, asked the Home Secretary if any action in the case of Mrs. Maybrick had been taken by the Government of the United States.

The Secretary said that representations in regard to Mrs. Maybrick had been made through United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, and numerous applications had been received from private individuals.

It was contrary to practice, he said, to present to the House of Commons papers on the exercise of the royal prerogative. This Government is satisfied as to Mrs. Maybrick's guilt. All attempts to secure her release by Liberal or Conservative endeavor have met the same fate

There seems to be no reason to suppose the prisoner will not serve twenty years.

DU PATY DE CLAM LIBERATED.

The French Colonel Said to Have Been Acquitted Because His Offense Was by Orders.

PARIS, July 31.—Le Soir announces that Col. du Paty de Clam was liberated at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He immediately drove to his home and retired to bed, alleging excessive fatigue. He declined to see anybody.

Gen. Brugere, Military Governor of Paris, has the power to override the decision that there is no case against Col. du Paty de Clam, but it is understood that he will countersign the acquittal.

Nothing is yet known of the actual grounds of the acquittal, but it is reported that du Paty de Clam was exonerated because it was proved that he acted under direct orders from Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre, against whom severe disciplinary measures are imminent. If this is confirmed it will prove that the efforts of the General Staff to make du Paty de Clam a scapegoat have failed.

Gen. Roget and Major Cuignet, who were the chief witnesses against Capt. Dreyfus in the proceedings in the Court of Cassation, each maintains that he has absolute proof of du Paty de Clam's forgeries and intrigue. If their statements, which it was believed at the time were made to shield the General Staff, are discredited, nothing will remain against Dreyfus.

CROWDS FOLLOW MME. DREYFUS.

Extra Police Force to Guard Her Route to the Prison.

RENNES, July 31.—Already the crowds that gather daily about the home of Mme. Dreyfus and the prison where her husband is confined as she passes from one to the other have become so augmented as to demand a material increase in the force policing the route. Gendarmes were, therefore, placed at close intervals along the entire distance from the Rue de Chatillon, where Mme. Dreyfus resides, to the prison in the Rue Duhamel.

Strict orders have been issued to prevent persons passing from the Rue Duhamel to the prison precincts. This has resulted in a number of conflicts between the people and the gendarmes, none of which, however, have been serious.

DIVORCES IN WASHINGTON.

Judge Bradley Says the National Capital Rivals Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Justice Bradley of the District of Columbia Supreme Court has provoked considerable discussion by declaring that the National capital is rapidly superseding South Dakota and Oklahoma as the divorce centre of the country. His statement was made on the bench, on the occasion of an application to punish for contempt a man who had failed to pay his wife's counsel fee. Seven different causes for absolute divorce are recognized in the District of Columbia, and in more than half of the divorce suits brought here desertion is given as the ground for the suit. Not more than 2 per cent. of the suits are unsuccessful, and as a rule they are not contested.

MAY MARRY THE COMEDIAN.

Now Said Otto Young Will Give His Daughter to Walter Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—It is reported on good authority that Mr. and Mrs. Otto Young have reluctantly agreed to their daughter Daisy's marriage to Walter Jones, the comedian.

Miss Young became infatuated with Jones several years ago, and made no concealment of her passion. She contrived to meet him through an actress in the company whom she knew. When her parents learned this she was sent to Paris, but she contrived to return to New York to meet her lover. She missed him, but met her father, who made her return to Europe, much against her will. At length her parents, seeing that their opposition was useless, consented to the union. It is said that the wedding will take place in Grace Church, Sept. 25.

Mr. Young, who is a very wealthy man and proprietor of "The Fair," is at present in Lake Geneva, and refuses to talk about the matter.

Some Odd Names for New Post Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—There was an arboricultural flavor about the Post Office Department to-day. The Postmaster General established three new Post Offices, one to be known as Elm, one as Branch, and one as Barks. Elm is in Alabama, Branch in Arkansas, and Barks in Missouri. Horticulture was not forgotten, for Lily was established in West Virginia, and Rosebower in Tennessee. Even the desolate vegetation of the desert got a chance, and a new Post Office in Mississippi is to be known as Sage.

To Register Postal Matter at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Postmaster Merrit of this city is one of the first Postmasters of the country to act on the suggestion of Assistant Postmaster General Madden that facilities be offered for the registration of mail at night. Hereafter people in Washington who cannot get to the Post Office in the day time will be allowed to register their mail when they choose. The department hopes that the Postmasters of the principal business cities will follow suit.

Lady Salisbury's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Lady Salisbury's condition is still serious. The Marquis spends much of his time at Walmer.

Kipling's and Other Volumes Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Kipling's United Service College chronicles fetched £101 at auction. The Kelmscott books sold well.

SECRETARY ROOT TO-DAY

Assumes Control of the War Department This Morning.

ALGER ANSWERS HIS CRITICS

Says Assertions that Politics Entered Into War Appointments and Money Was Misused Are Untrue.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mr. Root has notified Secretary Alger that he will be in Washington and ready to assume control of the War Department at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Gen. Alger will leave at 11:45 o'clock for Michigan.

Secretary Alger this evening issued the following statement, covering matters relating to the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press, the statement having particular reference to the appointment of staff officers in the volunteer army:

Washington, July 31, 1899.

I am led to make the following statements on account of the many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in The London Times, containing assertions which have no foundation in truth.

At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of but 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. The situation can be partially appreciated when it is remembered that within sixty days from the declaration of war the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 men, and everything for the equipment of this great force, including clothing, tents, transportation, medical supplies, camps, and camp equipage, and all that pertains to equipping an army for service had to be manufactured, transported, and distributed for use.

From the statement referred to the public might be led to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected through political influence by the Secretary of War by special favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform. As is well known, the volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry, and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various States, the officers of which were all appointed exclusively by the Governors of the respective States from which the regiments came, and any officer found unfitted for service and discharged, was replaced by another in the same manner. The President had no voice or control in the matter.

The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,244 enlisted men and 8,785 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000 officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the President numbered, all told, 1,032. Of this number, 441 were taken from the regular army and 591 from civil life.

The scarcity of regimental officers in the regular service, owing to appointments in the volunteers, special detailing and mustering details, had so reduced their number that to have taken a larger number for service with the volunteers would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the regular regiments. For a little over 1,000 appointments made by the President, the number of applications was over 25,000, and each application was accompanied by a certificate of ability, and, in most instances the military service, either in the regular army or a State organization, and not infrequently in both. These certificates showed that each one was as well qualified for the position he sought and to which he was appointed as could be possible for men in civil life in this country.

Of the number appointed there were, for instance, 26 Major Generals, of whom 19 were taken from the regular army and 7 from civil life. Of these 7, all but 1 were graduates of West Point Military Academy, and all had distinguished themselves in command during the civil war. Of Brigadier Generals there were 102 appointed, 68 from the regular army and 36 from civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the civil war or on our Western frontier, and all had proved themselves competent to command.

It has been stated and repeated many times that the Secretary of War made these appointments when the truth is that very few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list, with the recommendations, to be compiled and placed before the President for his selection. I would be only too glad to have had the honor to have made these appointments. No better, no more loyal or more patriotic set of men as a whole ever served their country, and their appointments were a credit, not only to the appointing power, but to the country they served.

There were exceptions, but that could not have been foreseen. In every walk of life men are found who cannot carry out successfully the work they have undertaken. There were three regiments of cavalry, the officers of which were appointed by the Secretary of War, Col. Leonard Wood, now Brigadier General and commanding the departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe, was one of these. Col. Grigsby and Col. Torrey, both good officers, were the other two. There were three regiments of Engineers, the Colonels of which were all graduates of the military academy, and not only the officers, but the enlisted men, were selected with a view to their special fitness and in most instances upon the recommendations of the Colonels themselves, and all proved themselves most efficient.

There were also ten regiments immune infantry, of whose Colonels eight were graduates of the military academy, who were selected for special fitness to command, and in the short time these regiments were in service developed remarkable proficiency.

Criticisms as to the amounts and methods of expenditures which could imply the wrong or careless use of money were also made by The London Times. This charge is false. So far as the conduct of the service was concerned, no person with any knowledge of the facts can ever charge truthfully, and no one can ever show, that a dollar was misappropriated, stolen, or embezzled out of the hundreds of millions of dollars that were expended. The records are an open book, and I will be glad to have them rigidly examined, and ask my successor to open those accounts to the country whenever properly called for, in order that the entire truth may be known.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

MILES'S PROSPECTS BETTER.

Believed in Washington that the Appointment of Secretary Root Will Restore Him to Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The prospects of Gen. Miles are becoming much brighter, and the stories which appeared when Mr. Root's appointment as Secretary of War was first made known, to the effect that he was going to put the finishing strokes to Alger's work in reducing Miles to a mere figurehead, have all vanished. Everywhere the belief is growing that the new Secretary will restore to Major Gen. Miles some of the real power belonging to his office, such as he has not exercised for a long time. The source of this confidence is not apparent. It does not come from the story that Gen. Miles is to present his grievances in writing to Mr. Root, and is to demand redress, for the General himself disposed of that midsummer romance to-day by saying emphatically that he had never thought of such action, and did not intend to do anything of the sort. Neither has he any intention of "holding up" the Secretary and asking him to define the duties of the Major General commanding the army. It has been humorously suggested that if he really wants any information on that subject the place to apply is the Adjutant General's office.

That President McKinley is heartily sick of the continual warfare among the rival heads of the army, there is no doubt. He had a talk with Gen. Miles the day before Secretary Alger resigned, and there is an impression that he then conveyed to the General his desire that more pleasant relations should prevail between him and the Secretary of War. Before the development of the struggle between Gen. Miles and Mr. Alger, the former was almost a daily visitor at the White House, and the President listened to his recommendations, although the influence of Mr. Alger, even then antagonistic to Gen. Miles, was always thrown against them. A disposition toward greater friendliness to the Commanding General than has been shown at any time since the Cuban campaign has been noticeable recently, and it is believed that Gen. Miles has even been allowed to give advice on some military matters, and that his advice has been received.

The regulations defining the functions of the Major General commanding the army have never been annulled, though they were practically a dead letter under Secretary Alger's administration, so that even his signature of orders was merely a formal act, the orders having to be arranged outside his office, and without his knowledge. It is believed that the General will now resume those functions, and that Mr. Root will offer no opposition. In this way harmony will be simply and easily restored without any formal arrangements. This will mean that Gen. Miles and not Gen. Corbin will have, under the Secretary, the direction of the Philippine campaign. It is now nearly a year since Gen. Miles has had anything to do with military affairs worth mentioning.

McKINLEY RESOLUTIONS LOST.

Republicans at Harrisburg Vote Down a Measure Indorsing the President's Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 31.—Temporarily blinded by their desire to down the minority representation, those managing this evening's Republican City Convention voted down, by a large majority, a resolution opening with a strong indorsement of Mr. McKinley's Administration.

The resolution was offered by a delegate who has long held a minor position under the State administration on Capitol Hill, and was by long odds better, from a Republican standpoint, than the resolution adopted, which utterly failed to mention the National Administration, while it complimented the administration of Gov. Stone and denounced the anti-Quay legislators who blocked the efforts to re-elect Senator Quay last Winter.

When the first resolution was offered a prominent Republican office holder objected to its being read, but in this he was not sustained by the Chair. During the reading of the resolution one of the delegates shouted "Chestnuts!" The two resolutions were referred to a committee of five who in a few minutes reported in favor of the State administration resolution.

Instantly the delegate offering the first resolution demanded the yeas and nays. An objection was raised, but the call prevailed and the vote was taken, with the result that there were not over ten votes for the resolution out of a total of thirty-seven.

CANADA'S SPEAKER DEAD.

Sir James Edgar, Presiding Officer of the House of Commons, Died at Toronto Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—For the first time in the history of Canada a Speaker of the House of Commons has died during the session.

Sir James Edgar left Ottawa two weeks ago for Toronto to get rest from his sessional duties, so that his health might be improved. Sir James had been ill for about two years, but death was not expected at the present time. This evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a dispatch from Toronto stating that Sir James Edgar had died suddenly there.

Almost immediately afterward the Premier gave the sad news to the House, and referred in fitting terms to the political career of the deceased, which in no way interfered with the independent way in which he presided over the deliberations of Parliament Sir Wilfrid then proposed that the House adjourn out of respect to the memory of Canada's first commoner. Mr. Foster followed Sir Wilfrid in referring to the eminently fair way in which Sir James had administered the duties of the Chair.

According to the Constitution a Speaker must be elected to-morrow. Deputy Speaker Brodeur will no doubt be chosen.

PEACE CONFERENCE RESULTS.

Arbitration Treaty Signed by Many of the Powers—International Friendships Were Promoted.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Hague correspondent of The Times regards the increased friendship resulting from the Peace Conference as one of the striking features of the meeting at The Hague, and says it has been effected at nobody's expense and without seeking selfish ends of any kind. It has been done in the promotion of a good work destined to benefit humanity at large, and, thus more likely to prove sound and durable.

The correspondent then proceeds to give an interview with Mr. Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, on the work of the conference. In the course of the interview Mr. Holls said:

"There are a few facts which are better than any argument. It is a fact that nearly all of the eminent diplomatists who were delegated to the conference came here two months ago skeptical, if not cynically pessimistic, and it was freely rumored that they would soon leave the work to their underlings. Yet hardly one has ever been absent from a single sitting; and those who were most ready to stop at the beginning are now most deeply impressed with the value of our work."

Regarding this subject Mr. Holls, to a great extent, re-echoed the opinion of Andrew D. White, the head of the American delegation. He said he thought the most beautiful feature of the conference, on the whole, was the admirable spirit manifested by practically all the delegates. Especially pleasant, said Mr. Holls, was the cordial cooperation of the Anglo-American delegates. Sir Julian Pauncefote's advice helped the American delegation, as well as the entire conference, in several difficult situations.

As an American, Mr. Holls declared that he felt proud of the cordial respect and friendship accorded the American delegation throughout.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Ambassador White, President of the American delegation to The Hague Peace Conference, stating that sixteen of the powers represented have signed the protocols of the arbitration and mediation treaties. Included in the list are France, England, and Russia.

The treaty will not become effective, so far as the United States is concerned, until it has been ratified by the Senate, so that its provisions could not be availed of at this time to settle the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada. Even after the treaty is ratified, it is said, arbitration of this question could not be invoked save with the full consent of both parties.

Pauncefote Becomes a Peer.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It was officially announced yesterday that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States and who was head of the British delegation to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, has been elevated to the peerage. The morning papers express the greatest satisfaction at this act, and The Times comments especially upon the fact that, owing largely to Sir Julian's influence, the result of the conference at The Hague has been to establish a still closer friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

The Pope and the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Standard, the Pope is about to send a letter to the Bishops of Belgium and the Netherlands protesting against the exclusion of the Vatican from The Hague Conference and the refusal of permission to the Pope to give adhesion to the protocols of the conference.

FATAL FALL NOT REPORTED

Policemen Saw It, but Arrested No One and Said Nothing.

OCCURRED ON PRECINCT LINE

Marc Meyer Dying at Bellevue from a Fractured Skull, Caused by Falling from a Car.

An extraordinary case of a probably fatal accident, to which the police did not give sufficient attention either to make an arrest in connection with it or to report it to a police station, occurred at Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon. Marc Meyer, a Frenchman, sixty-six years old, and a veteran of the Crimean war, fell from a south-bound cable car at that point and received a badly fractured skull. His injuries were pronounced at Bellevue Hospital, whither he was taken, to be, in all probability, fatal.

Mr. Meyer is a drug and chemical commission broker, with an office at 48 Broad Street and boarding at 158 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. He is a widower, his wife having died about two years ago, and his only relative in this city is his son, Dr. Oscar Northway Meyer of 14 East Eighty-seventh Street. It is thought that Mr. Meyer was on his way home after the day's business when from some unknown cause he fell from the Lexington Avenue cable car shortly after 4:30 P. M. and was picked up unconscious.

He was taken into the Tremont Pharmacy, on the corner of Twenty-seventh Street, still unconscious, and Police Headquarters was called on the telephone, and in turn sent an ambulance call to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Tyman, a new man at the hospital, responded with the ambulance and found Mr. Meyer suffering from a dangerous fracture at the base of the skull and bleeding at the ears. There were three policemen present, whose numbers are not known, and they said that Mr. Meyer had fallen from the car, and several bystanders. The car, however, was not in sight, and no arrests had been made.

Mr. Meyer was promptly removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that an operation would be necessary. The house surgeon thought his chances of recovery to be remarkably slim.

The astonishing part of the case was revealed when an effort was made to find what the police knew about it. It was then discovered that they had nothing to communicate on the subject at all. Twenty-seventh Street, at Lexington Avenue, divides the Twenty-first Precinct, the station for which is at 160 East Thirty-fifth Street, from the Eighteenth Precinct, in which the station is situated at 327 East Twenty-seventh Street The north side of Twenty-seventh Street in this section is included

IN FEAR OF YELLOW FEVER

General Quarantine Declared Against Hampton, Va.

FIRST ALARM NOW SUBSIDING

Precautions by Army and Navy Officials—Origin of the Disease—No Danger Here, Dr. Doty Says.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The last official advices received up to 8 o'clock to-night show a total of thirty-seven cases and seven deaths from yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. One new case occurred at the home to-day.

Thus far the disease has been confined to the home, but all surrounding towns are excited and a vigorous quarantine is being maintained. Dr. Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service is in charge of affairs at Hampton, and he is working in co-operation with the local Boards of Health. He has strengthened the cordon about the town of Phoebus, which he reports is in very bad sanitary condition.

The fact that only one new case appeared to-day is encouraging to the officials here, who are taking every measure to prevent a spread of the disease. Already a number of inquiries have been received by Dr. Wyman from Quarantine officers throughout the United States asking whether they shall impose a maritime quarantine against Norfolk. He has replied that there appears to be no necessity for such restriction in the case of either Norfolk or Newport News.

Dr. Wasdin's official report of his examination of existing conditions at the Soldiers' Home reached Dr. Wyman to-day. It is dated yesterday and notes the fact that the doctor has seen all the cases of suspected disease at the home. He sums up the history of the contagion as follows:

"Early in July an old soldier entered the home for a short rest, and soon afterward appeared at the dispensary, where he informed the physician in charge that he was but recently from Santiago, via a transport to a Northern port; thence he started for Manila, via San Francisco; beat his way to the home on a freight train, and entered with his baggage. He complained of dumb chills and fever, and was prescribed for. He mingled freely with the inmates of the home, and a short time ago disappeared. From this as a possible cause the outbreak is as follows:

"Preceding Friday, the 21st, there had been noticed nothing of a suspicious nature. The weekly death rate was the usual. But on the 21st and 22d there became ill during the night, with more or less sharp chill and high fever, some eight or ten inmates, men of usually good health. These seizures, although noted as peculiar, had occasioned no alarm until about Thursday, the 27th, when a death occurred, the man becoming distinctly yellow some time prior to death.

"On about the same day another one died without having attracted particular attention; he also turned quite yellow. Autopsies were held on both by the resident pathologist. It was then or a little later that the telegram was sent you asking for an expert. I found that there were 3,500 inmates, and that 35 of them had been taken ill since the 21st."

Dr. Wasdin says he withheld a positive diagnosis in his first communication because of the assertion of Surgeon Vickery at the home that he had been in no communication of the inmates with any Cuban soldiers returned since last May or early in June.

With the discovery of the probable origin of the infection and the two autopsies today there can be no doubt, he says, about the disease being yellow fever, and he continues: "I have advised Major Vickery to empty the dormitories infected at once, putting the men preferably in tents. The grounds are closed. There has been a very free intercommunication between the inmates and people of Phoebus, a public house near the grounds having been freely visited until last night.

"I have suggested to Dr. Pettus to meet one or more of the local boards of Phoebus, and, informing them of the state of affairs, ask their co-operation in watching the village. These inmates, as I understand it, do not mingle much with people outside of the village. From this fact it would seem possible to confine it in the home."

Some data furnished by the Surgeon General shows the prompt manner in which the authorities have taken the matter in hand. Late Saturday night Dr. Wyman received a telegram from Surgeon Vickery, at the home, asking for an expert. Dr. Wasdin was ordered there from Norfolk at once, and last night a dispatch came from him announcing that the disease was genuine yellow fever. Surgeon White was sent from Washington to take charge of Marine Hospital affairs. He has had large experience in yellow fever epidemics.

After a cordon had been established around the Soldiers' Home neighboring cities were warned and advised to hunt for any inmates of the home who might be visiting and keep them under close observation. Dispatches to this effect were sent Sunday to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Richmond, and the health officer at Washington was notified. In Norfolk a house-to-house inspection is being made.

Dr. Farquhar at Portsmouth was appointed to consult the health authorities there and at the adjoining town of Berkeley and to aid in locating army refugees. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenberger, who has been ordered from Wilmington, N. C., to Hampton, is not an immune, but is intimately acquainted with the locality and will do service on the outside of the cordon.

Surgeon Vickery at the home has been asked to prepare a list of soldiers who have departed within a month with a view to tracing them. To-day Dr. Wyman ordered Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf from New Orleans to Hampton. Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith, who is on leave, has been directed to return to Norfolk.

Surgeon Magruder has been ordered from Memphis. Both of these have had large experience in quarantine quarters. Surgeon Pettus, in charge of the Cape Charles Quarantine, has been ordered to assign his assistant, Surgeon McClintic, to temporary charge, and to remain on duty himself at Old Point.

EXCITEMENT IN HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, Va., July 31.—This usually tranquil town has been in a state of feverish excitement to-day since the startling discovery of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home. Scores of people took advantage of the first opportunity for leaving the place.

Last night a special train left Old Point with fully 300 of the guests of the hotels. Business in the town of Phoebus, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, is practically suspended. All sorts of rumors have been circulated, but it is difficult to obtain accurate information from the home.

The entrance, and in fact all points from which escape is possible, are carefully guarded. Late this afternoon a self-appointed guard of fifteen Hamptonians with Winchester rifles went to the home to assist in enforcing the quarantine regulations.

Chesapeake and Ohio trains have discontinued their service to the city.

QUARANTINE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Health Commissioner of this city, announced to-night that a rigid quarantine has been declared against the towns of Newport News, Hampton, and Old Point Comfort, Va., on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in that vicinity, and that it would be rigidly maintained.

No boats touching at either point included in the order will be allowed to land passengers from those places, nor will persons coming here by train from the quarantined towns be permitted to enter this city. Dr. Jones does not fear that yellow fever will reach Baltimore or become epidemic in any case, but he deems "an ounce of prevention" a good thing at this time.

BETTER FEELING IN NORFOLK NOW.

NORFOLK, Va., July 31.—The excitement over the discovery of the cases of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, across the bay, has subsided to some extent, and the fear that the fever would spread to this city and thence abroad has been allayed by the absolute quarantine against the three peninsular towns adjacent to the infected spot declared at midnight Sunday and enforced rigidly to-day. No precaution has been overlooked by the local health authorities in their efforts to protect the public from the disease and the commerce of the port from injury by arousing the fears of other communities.

Boats that stopped at Newport News and those that took on passengers at Old Point were not allowed to tie up at Norfolk. No steamboat can come here from any of these points. A fleet of seven tugs has been chartered to patrol the fourteen miles of water between Norfolk and the Soldiers' Home, and the Norfolk river front is constantly guarded by policemen, while a guard from the navy yard is stationed at the Naval Hospital to prevent the landing of small boats containing refugees from the peninsula.

The city is in excellent sanitary condition, and all that skill can avail will be done to prevent the introduction of the fever. There are no cases and no suspects in Norfolk.

The hotels at Old Point are practically deserted. The Soldiers' Home is strictly guarded, a cordon of soldiers surrounding the place and allowing no one to enter or leave. It is believed that the fever may be confined to the place of its origin, as everything that science or discipline can do will be done. Newport News and Old Point are believed to be safe.

The last epidemic of yellow fever in Norfolk and vicinity was the great plague of 1855, which devastated the three communities of Gosport, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and which ranks in medical history as one of the most severe epidemics this country has ever witnessed. Despite the fact that a third of the population of these three towns fled when the disease became epidemic, the total death list for the three months of the pestilence was 1,807. The death rate was more severe than during the black plague in London in 1665. That scourge carried off 100,000 people, but the mortality was only one in seventeen. During the Norfolk epidemic it was one in three. The fever was brought to the port by the West India steamship Ben Franklin, from St. Thomas. Several men died aboard the Franklin after she entered the bay, some of the bodies being buried and one was washed ashore. On reaching her wharf the hold was opened and the bilge pumped out, resulting in an outbreak of fever in the adjoining shipyard. The fever was confined for a time to Gosport, but it was carried by refugees to Norfolk and Portsmouth. It rapidly spread throughout all three towns and the people fled panic-stricken. Other towns quarantined against the infected district till at one time there was an incipient famine and not enough able-bodied people left to nurse the sick and bury the dead. Whole streets were depopulated and families were destroyed by the disease. Business was suspended almost throughout the Summer. The Howard Relief Association was formed among the wealthier people of the town, and with the aid of nurses, physicians, and supplies which began to pour in from the outside, the sick were cared for, but twenty-five of the volunteer nurses and doctors died in the town they had come to aid, and it was not until frost came in October that the scourge was stayed.

NEWPORT NEWS FEELS SECURE.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 31.—After a day of intense excitement over the yellow fever outbreak at the National Soldiers' Home, Newport News rests to-night with a feeling of comparative security. The city officers and the various municipal bodies have been busy since early morning, and it is hoped now that no loophole has been left through which the scourge may find its way to this city.

The latest report received here from the Soldiers' Home gives the total number of cases as thirty-three, an increase of only three during the day. There was one death this afternoon. The universal hope now is that the disease will be confined within its home limits, and the authorities at the institution express by telephone their confidence that this will be done.

The town of Hampton, which is in close proximity to the Soldiers' Home, early this morning established a cordon of armed policemen at the approaches to the reservation. Notwithstanding this precaution, Newport News quarantined against Hampton and Elizabeth City and Warwick County. Thus this city, which is nearly ten miles from the infected point, has the advantage of practically a double quarantine on land.

A tugboat patrols the river to prevent the evasion of quarantine restrictions by means of boats. The danger line ashore is guarded by a force of special policemen. The street railway company was prohibited this morning from running cars between Hampton and this city. Hundreds of frightened people left the city to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY PRECAUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The yellow fever situation in Hampton, Va., appears to become more and more serious as time passes, and is causing much concern to the officials of the War Department and to the physicians of the Marine Hospital Service. Late to-day an order was issued by the Secretary of War directing the removal of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety. Following is the text of the order:

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York:

The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., the Secretary of War directs that you give immediate orders for the movement of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety somewhere on the northern coast to be selected by you. Two commissioned officers and not less than twenty men will be left in charge of the post, if there are immunes in the command, they will be given preference. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

Word was received here to-day from Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, that he was making arrangements to transfer the garrison at Fort Monroe as rapidly as possible to Battery Point, at the mouth of the Delaware River. The troops at Fort Monroe consist of three batteries of the Fourth Artillery, together with the headquarters of that regiment, all under command of Col. F. L. Gunther. The batteries there are G, N, and O. Of these a few officers and twenty men will be detained as a guard.

Secretary Alger has also directed that the Josiah Simpson Hospital at Fort Monroe be turned over to the Marine Hospital Service if it is wanted. This hospital contains 1,000 beds, and was fitted up for the troops stationed at Newport News last Summer.

Surgeon General Sternberg expected to go to Fort Monroe to-night, but has learned that the boats will not stop there owing to the yellow fever at Hampton. Speaking of the situation, Gen. Sternberg said to-day:

"The matter of dealing with the epidemic will be entirely in the hands of the Marine Hospital Service, but of course we shall cooperate in every way possible. I shall ask to have a yellow fever expert sent to Fort Monroe for the protection of the army interests there."

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service had a conference with Secretary Alger to-day concerning the yellow fever situation at Hampton. The Secretary assured Dr. Wyman that the War Department would assist in every manner possible to control the epidemic, and that as ex-officio President of the Soldiers' Home he would issue such orders as may be deemed necessary. Dr. Wyman says that it may be necessary to take away many of the inmates of the home.

The Marine Hospital Service to-day hurried a number of surgeons to Hampton and vicinity. Dr. Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service is already at Hampton, and is detailed as the expert at the home. Dr. J. H. White left Washington this morning, and will be on duty outside. Drs. C. P. Wortenbarker, Frank Donaldson, Farquahar, Pettus, and McClinic will be distributed through Portsmouth, Phoebus, Berkeley, and other near-by points as occasion requires. Surgeon General Wyman has not yet decided whether he will go to Hampton, but will do so if there is any need of his services.

The ironclad monitors Terror and Puritan are the only naval vessels stationed at the Norfolk Yard, and it is understood that they will be removed in case their crews should be endangered. It is also quite well understood that in such emergencies the Navy Department pays little heed to quarantine regulations, and would not hesitate to send the ships out, bound for a Northern port.

The boat from Old Point Comfort which arrived at Washington this morning was crowded with passengers. The Health Office here was notified about daylight of the Hampton outbreak, and the boat was inspected when she arrived, but no passengers were detained. The trains also will be watched. There is a detention settlement of cottages on the Eastern Branch which was utilized during the recent smallpox outbreak. This is being overhauled to receive any suspects who are detected by the Washington authorities.

MR. LACKEY ILL AGAIN.

Dr. Doty Says, However, His Symptoms Do Not Indicate Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Oscar F. Lackey, the civil engineer who recently returned to his Summer residence, in Cherwood, Baltimore County, from the Quarantine Hospital, at New York, after recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever, was taken sick again Saturday night.

A telegram describing the symptoms was prepared and sent last night to Dr. Doty, Health Officer in New York, and this morning Dr. Doty replied that there was nothing in the symptoms described to point to any return of yellow fever.

Mr. Lackey is much improved to-day, and this, together with the receipt of Dr. Doty's telegram, has greatly quieted the fears of his family. He was the first human being in the United States on whom the new curative serum had been tried.

Fever Scare Affects Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A yellow fever panic raged in the provision pit, and the market was in a badly demoralized condition all day. All classes of holders sold at the best prices they could get, and as the demand was light at all times, prices melted away with remarkable rapidity. The market opened weak and lower for all commodities, and under steady selling pressure ruled weak to the close. Liquidation was mostly from the outside, commission houses leading in the selling. At the close September pork was 57½ cents lower, selling at $8.25; September lard was 17½ to 20 cents lower, being quoted at $5 22½, and September ribs were from 25 to 27½ cents lower, the price being $4.90.

OFFICIALS HERE NOT WORRIED.

Dr. Doty Warns Steamship Line—Pennsylvania Road Takes Action—Health Department Confident.

Health Officer Doty yesterday said that in his opinion there was little, if any, danger of yellow fever reaching this city by any of the steamship lines. He had not established a quarantine, he said, but he had requested the officials of the Old Dominion Line, whose vessels touch at Old Point Comfort, to exercise every precaution to prevent the sale of tickets to persons who have been exposed to the disease. The company had agreed, he said, to obey his request and he did not believe that it would be necessary to declare a quarantine.

Aside from the sea route, the only other direct way in which residents of Newport News can reach this city is by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The officials of the railroad company took steps early yesterday morning to prevent the contagion from spreading, by ordering all offices to suspend the sale of tickets to Newport News, and while the local representatives of the company were not sure, they said yesterday that in all probability no north-bound tickets would be sold at Newport News.

"The company may not stop the sale of tickets there," one of the officers of the company said yesterday, "but purchasers will not receive any assurance that they will get through. A declaration of a quarantine against Newport News would prevent the running of trains to or from that city, but so far as this office has knowledge, there is little danger of that contingency arising."

If the Health Department has any fear of an epidemic it was not apparent, for, not only did the officials of the department take no action but President Murphy intimated strongly that there was no intention of doing so. Mr. Murphy waved his hand assuringly when asked what had been done to keep refugees from Newport News from entering the city, and asserted: "There's no danger to the people of New York."

He then went on to say that the transportation lines were responsible to the city for every case of infectious disease they might bring to the city, and that he thought that they would exercise due precautions. He had not done anything to insure this action by the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said. As for the possibility of the disease coming in by sea, Mr. Murphy said that was Dr. Doty's business. He would to-day, he said communicate with the New Jersey State Board of Health and urge it to keep close watch at all ports.

None of the officials of the department who know the nature of yellow fever and appreciate the danger which threatens every community in communication with Newport News would discuss the matter yesterday. President Murphy, it was said, had chosen to himself to be the mouthpiece of the department, and had threatened any one who talked to reporters with immediate dismissal. As a consequence, no information could be obtained at the department.

Local officials of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company say that the outbreak of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home does not affect their road. An official of the Southern Railway Company states that no information has been received regarding the yellow fever epidemic beyond what is contained in the newspapers. Practically the same statement is made by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company officials.

DIED AT SEA FROM YELLOW JACK

Case of a School Teacher from Barranquilla Only One on the Atlas.

The Atlas Line steamer Altai, Capt. Morris, which arrived yesterday from Kingston and Central American ports, was detained at Quarantine owing to the death during the voyage of one of her saloon passengers from yellow fever. The Altai sailed from Barranquilla July 18, Cartagena July 19, Greytown July 22, and Port Limon July 24 with a general cargo and ten saloon passengers.

On the morning of Tuesday last Miss Maria J. Martinez, thirty-three years old, a school teacher of Barranquilla died of yellow fever. Her body was buried at sea the same afternoon. There were no other cases of sickness during the voyage. The Altai will be thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

JOSEPH A. GARDENER DEAD.

Was an Old-Time Politician and a Policeman of Many Years' Standing —Held Office Under Lincoln.

With the death of Joseph A. Gardener, which occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at his home, 66 Barrow Street, a policeman of many years' standing in this city and a politician of over forty years ago, a veteran of the days of Mayor Fernando Wood and Boss Tweed, passed away. Mr. Gardener was in his seventy-second year, and had been ailing with dropsy for six months.

Joseph A. Gardener was the son of Anthony Gardener of this city, and was born in a house on Stone Street on June 10, 1828. That section of the city, the old First Ward, was then the fashionable section, and Battery Park was a promenade much favored by the wealthy citizens of the time. Young Gardener started his business career as a cook. He took an early interest in politics.

He joined the Republican organization of the First Ward, and when Mayor Fernando Wood was ousted in 1858, Mr. Gardener was one of the adherents of the new administration who was rewarded. He got an appointment as patrolman, and was assigned to detective work. Then he resigned his place to run on the Republican ticket for the Assembly and was defeated by John Callahan by a small majority.

In February, 1861, President-elect Abraham Lincoln was in Albany and was going to Washington prior to his inauguration. Silas B. Dutcher, (now President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn,) was in charge of a movement to send a body of New York citizens to escort Mr. Lincoln from Albany to this city, and Mr. Gardener as Captain of the Wideawakes of the First Ward, the Republican organization there, was invited by Mr. Dutcher to take part in this movement and did so. He treasured the letter Mr. Dutcher sent him and the badge he wore in the escorting procession to the day of his death.

When President Lincoln took office Mr. Gardener, who had been reappointed as patrolman, was appointed boarding officer in the Customs Department at this port. Previous to this he had done detective work in connection with the war. He brought Purcell M. Quillan, charged with treason, from Washington to New York, and delivered him here to United States Marshal Robert Murray. His family still has the pass, signed by Aide de Camp Drake De Kay, for Gen. Mansfield, at the Military Headquarters in Washington, enabling him to go through the lines: "Pass J. A. Gardiner (the name misspelled) over the bridges and within the lines, by order of Gen. Mansfield, commanding."

When Andrew Johnson became President Mr. Gardener lost his job in the Customs Service. He was, however, a friend of Police Commissioner "Hank" Smith in this city, a Republican member of the board under Mayor A. Oakey Hall, when Tweed was in power. Through the influence of Smith, the Republican leader for Gardener's Congressional district, Mr. Gardener secured a place with the Croton Water Board, and was later reappointed to the police force and detailed as a Milk Inspector under the Health Board, in which Prof. C. F. Chandler and Prof. Doremus were then Commissioners.

Later he was assigned to the place of Court Officer at the old Tombs. He held this post for ten or fifteen years, and then was transferred to the Jefferson Market Court, where he remained till he was retired in December, 1896, at his own request.

Mr. Gardiner married Miss Elizabeth Dunscombe of Brooklyn in 1895. His widow and two children survive him. He was a member of the Star of Bethlehem Masonic Lodge in Brooklyn years ago. His funeral will take place at the house at 8 o'clock to-night, and he will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN SLIGHTED

C. A. Hess Opposed His Election to Madison Square Republican Club, but He Hopes to Get In To-night.

There are indications that there will be a hot time at the meeting of the Madison Square Republican Club to-night. It will be the result of the failure of the Governors at the last meeting to elect Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, to membership. And thereby hangs an interesting tale.

In 1896, Charles A. Hess, the leading spirit in the club, was a candidate for Congress. His opponents for the nomination were Luther B. Little and Wilbur F. Wakeman. As the day of the convention approached Mr. Little saw how matters were shaping and gracefully withdrew. Mr. Wakeman decided to stick, and his action is said to have incurred for him the ill-feeling of Mr. Hess.

Last year the Madison Square Republican Club was organized for social and political purposes. The incorporators selected a Board of Governors, and the charter makes it the closest kind of a corporation, as the Governors only can elect members and fill the offices. Section 8 of the charter says:

Every officer of the corporation, while his membership in the corporation continues, shall hold office until his successor is duly chosen, and all officers of the corporation, with the exception of the Governors, shall be chosen by the Governors, who shall be the only members of the corporation eligible to the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the corporation; any incumbent of any one of these four last-named offices shall cease to be such officer if he ceases to be a Governor.

Other sections provide that members can be elected only by the Governors; that the latter shall be chosen annually in December by the members of the club, and that the Governors shall also have the power to appoint counsel, to consist of five members of the New York Bar, who alone have authority to attend the meeting of the Governors. Consequently the Governors constitute the club, possessing all the power to continue themselves in office.

The Governors selcted under the charter are John A. Weekes, Jr., William J. McEwen, Howard Conkling, Thomas F. Murphy, William E. Billings, Henry Birrell, Thomas W. Folsom, Arthur P. Sturges, and Charles Stewart Davison. The counsel are James M. Varnum, John C. O'Conor, Charles A. Hess Job E. Hedges, and Mc. Dougall Hawkes.

At the meeting last Tuesday, when Mr. Wakeman's name was proposed, Messrs. Weekes, McEwen, Murphy, Billings, and Birrell were present. So, too, were Messrs. Hess and Hedges. It was known to Weekes, McEwen, and Birrell favored Wakeman's election, but Mr. Hess protested strongly against it. Weekes, being a candidate for member of Assembly and McEwen seeking the nomination of Alderman, did not care to go contrary to the wishes of Hess, the leader of the district, so action on the election of Mr. Wakeman was deferred until to-night.

Fred Grosse, a prominent member of the club, says the members are almost unanimous for Wakeman, and that he will certainly be elected to-night. Mr. Hess is in Canada and will not return until next week. Mr. Wakeman, when seen yesterday, was not much disturbed. He had acceded to a request to be a candidate for membership, and intimated that Mr. Hess could probably explain the reason why no action was taken at the last meeting. The action of the Governors has caused much feeling, and lively times are predicted to-night.

FOR DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention, which meets in this city on Wednesday next to nominate candidates for Governor, Controller, and Attorney General, were held in this city this afternoon.

The only contestants in the primaries for State offices are John Walter Smith of Worcester, who was recently elected to Congress in the First District, and Edwin Warfield, President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of this city, whose residence is in Howard County. The vote was cast for the candidates direct, the Ward delegates to be named by the victor. At midnight the indications are that Smith has carried the city and will be the nominee of the convention, although Warfield has made a surprisingly strong fight and may yet win the prize.

It is generally conceded, however, that Smith has enough votes in the counties to assure his success if he carries half the city, while Warfield has a comparatively small following outside of Baltimore City and Howard and Montgomery Counties.

NOT FIGHTING RICHARD CROKER

John D. Crimmins said yesterday that he had nothing to do with any "mission" that Dr. William T. Jenkins may be charged with to Richard Croker, that he knew nothing of any "document" such as Dr. Jenkins is reported to have taken with him to England, which is said to be a demand for the casting out of Mr. Croker, and that he had signed no petition or representation to this effect.

"I believe," said Mr. Crimmins, "that there is no such document. The publisher of a periodical who has been writing against Mr. Croker sent out a call for a meeting to take action against Mr. Croker, and signed himself as 'Assistant Secretary.' I am told that there was no meeting, but that the sender of the circular used the names of the men to whom he sent it as if a meeting had been held and action taken. I authorized no action of any kind in this regard."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace denied that he had any interest in the rumored movement to overthrow Mr. Croker, and similar disclaimers were made by ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, whose names have been mentioned in this connection.

May Prosecute Dady for Perjury.

Hostilities between ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling and Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, it appears, are not yet over. Buttling will make an attempt to prosecute Dady for perjury, in connection with the suit over the filing of lists of election officers. Hugo Hirsh, counsel for Buttling, said yesterday that he intended to consult District Attorney Steele to determine if it was possible to prosecute Dady for swearing that he (Dady) changed his lists before he received the order of the court and not afterward, as Hirsh claims the records show.

Manifesto from Sheehan's Friends.

An important meeting of the friends of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly District will be held to-night, at which, it is stated, a forcible manifesto will be issued. The followers of the deposed leader of Tammany Hall are working like beavers and are confident of success in their coming battle with Mr. Croker's adherents. Thomas F. Smith, one of Councilman Goodwin's lieutenants, was equally certain last night that Mr. Sheehan would be beaten in the primaries.

Genesee Republican Candidates.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 31.—John J. Ellis was nominated unanimously for the Assembly to-day by Genesee County Republicans for a third term, the two-term rule being broken for the first time in the history of local politics. District Attorney Fred S. Randall of Le Roy and John M. Hamilton were elected as Judicial delegates. They were selected by County Judge North, and will urge his nomination as a Supreme Court Justice.

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Cole Dead.

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Cole, a hero of two wars, died at his home in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, after a lingering illness. He went into the Civil War a Captain of the Missouri volunteers, and came out a Colonel. He had charge of the expedition in Southwest Missouri, and captured Fort Jackson. He participated in many of the great battles of the war with distinction, at one time acting as chief of artillery on Gen. Pleasanton's staff.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was among the first to receive an appointment as Brigadier General, being assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, at Camp Alger. He was subsequently transferred to the camp at Columbia, S. C., and was mustered out owing to ill-health.

KILLED THE GIRL HE LOVED

Edith Morell of South Amherst, Mass., Shot by a Jealous Indian.

MURDERER AN INCENDIARY, TOO

Burned the House and Barn, and Then Disappeared—Was a Graduate of the Carlisle School.

AMHERST, Mass., July 31.—Eugene Pakahpuer, a graduate from the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., shot and killed Edith Morell, aged seventeen years, at the home of Mrs. J. F. Morell, in South Amherst, early this evening. The Indian had been employed on the farm for about a year, and during the time had paid much attention to the girl. The murder, without doubt, was the result of jealousy through Miss Morell's refusal of Pakahpuer's attentions. It would seem from statements made by friends of the family that the Indian and the girl had been quite friendly, the former taking the latter to parties and on drives. Of late it was noticed that Miss Morell had repelled Pakahpuer's attentions because she had said they were obnoxious. The Indian became so jealous that his behavior around the farm was very disagreeable, and this morning it was found necessary to pay him off and give him his discharge.

During the afternoon the Indian came to Amherst and bought a 32-calibre revolver in a local hardware store. He returned immediately to South Amherst, and while on the way he did a little practice with the weapon He was seen by John Chapman, a neighbor of Mrs. Morell, as he was practicing, and Chapman asked the Indian what he was shooting. The latter replied, "Woodchucks." A little later another neighbor, Henry C. Dickinson, saw the Indian, and the latter said: "Good-bye, I may not see you again." Mr. Dickinson asked him where he was going, and the Indian replied, "Not very far." This was about fifteen minutes before the shooting.

It is evident that Pakahpuer went into the cellar of the Morell house and saw Edith at the refrigerator. It is not known what was said between them, but the Indian finally discharged the revolver twice, one bullet going through the girl's neck and the other into the brain. The Indian then went up stairs and told Mrs. Morell that he had shot Edith and he was going to set the buildings on fire and then shoot himself. He went into the barn, and a few minutes later flames broke out there, and the fire which followed destroyed the house, barn, and outbuildings.

After the Indian informed Mrs. Morell of what he had done she went down stairs and found Edith on the floor. In her fright she ran to a neighbor's house and got the assistance of two men, who removed the girl to a nearby building, where she breathed her last in a few minutes.

Up to a late hour to-night no trace had been found of the Indian, and yet the police do not think he killed himself in the burning building. They have an idea that he is hiding in the woods, and they have begun a search for him. In the morning, when the embers of the fire have been extinguished, a search will be made on the site of the building to determine if the Indian carried out his threat. The loss by the fire was $6,000, which included the contents of the barn. Most of the furniture in the house was saved by neighbors.

Miss Morell is well spoken of by all the people in South Amherst who knew her. She belonged to the junior class in the high school and was an active member of the Christian Endeavor Society connected with the local church. Not much is known of the murderer, except that after he graduated from the Indian school he went to Conway, Mass., where he worked for several years, coming here about a year ago.

A NEW YORK TOWN DESTROYED

Fire Leaves But a Few Buildings Standing in Tupper Lake Village—Hundreds Are Homeless.

MALONE, N. Y., July 31.—The village of Tupper Lake was almost entirely wiped out by fire in a few hours Sunday morning. Save two hotels, the Opera House, Catholic Church, and a few straggling tenement houses on the outskirts, not a single block or house remains. Not a business establishment of any kind escaped. The buildings were all of wood, and there being no fire protection, insurance rates were well-nigh prohibitive as far as the poorer class were concerned. Thus hundreds are left homeless and destitute.

The heat from so much burning wood was terrific, making it difficult to save anything from buildings even quite remote from the blaze. Goods were piled into the streets, only to be moved again, and many of these, together with furniture, bedding, &c., were afterward burned. Men were dazed, and watched all their earthly possessions go up in smoke, while women and children wept and wrung their hands.

Hundreds sought shelter in the only remaining church and at the Opera House. Steps are being taken to feed and care for them.

The fire started in King & Page's store, at the west of the town, and with a strong wind the flames swept eastward, only to abate when nothing remained to feed them. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The insurance was mostly carried by F. S. Chinnell of Malone, and the Mutual Insurance Company of Ogdensburg.

WESTERN ROAD INCORPORATED.

Has $87,000,000 Capital and May Absorb Central Pacific.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 31.—The Central Railway was incorporated here to-day, with a capital stock of $87,000,000, its object being, it is said, to acquire the Central Pacific Railroad and all its property and franchises.

Thomas Marshal of the Utah is named as President of the corporation.

Vanderbilt Party Sails for Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 31.—The steamship Empress of India sailed to-day for Yokohama and Hongkong. She carried among her passengers the Vanderbilt party of young college graduates, who are on a tour around the world.

Destructive Fire in Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 31.—Fire broke out in the Whiting Street block about 11:40 o'clock to-night. The building is occupied by paper stock jobbers. The loss will probably exceed $100,000, covered by insurance.

Your Stomach Works

hard every day. Is it strange that it stops occasionally? Don't shock it with some griping purgative, but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy everybody knows. A dose of the Bitters taken regularly will keep the stomach sweet, the bowels regular, and prevent, as well as cure, all disorders of a weak stomach. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of "Something Just As Good"

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—R. S. Marshall, Cincinnati; Dr. Howland, Washington; Walker B. Smith, Tuxedo.

ASTOR—C. E. Kenworthy, Liverpool; J. Murray Bacon, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—J. G. Willis, Morristown.

EMPIRE—H. Ewing, Hartford; John J. Hamilton, Des Moines.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. F. Medina, London; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; W. J. Whyte, England; John T. Abbott, Keene, N. H., ex-Consul to Ecuador; J. B. Calve, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

GILSEY—Frederick W. Lee, Chicago.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Dr. C. M. De Valin, U. S. S. Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN—E. R. Shaw, San Francisco; V. L. Boeck, Shanghai, China.

HOLLAND—George W. Powell, Chicago; N. B. Ream, Chicago; Walter J. Raymer, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—A. W. Boultbee, London.

MANHATTAN—Leigh Robinson, Washington; Ponsonby Ogle, London; William D. Sloane, Lenox; A. Matthiele, Constantinople.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. William Paulding, United States Army; Andrew Morton, London; Alexander E. Tucker, Bermuda; J. J. Coppinger, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Richard Popkis, London.

PLAZA—Ross Proctor, Pittsburg; H. J. Kennedy, Chicago.

SAVOY—A. Staab, Santa Fe, N. M.

STURTEVANT—J. M. Morton, Boston.

WALDORF—M. J. Gerald, Ottawa; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; James Blarie, London; E. M. Owen, England; A. K. Baylor, London; E. H. Curtis, London; A. Blohm, Caracas; L. Appert, Paris; Carl Borel, Paris; Henry W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Laureans Villannova, ex-President of Venezuela; Carlos A. Villannova, Consul General of Venezuela at London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams Brothers Company, Lake City, Fla.; R. W. Adams, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Adams Brothers, White Springs, Fla.; N. Adams, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions; Hotel Albert.

Adler, Childs Dry Goods Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Barle, William & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, fancy goods; J. J. Blum, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Berger, M., & Co., Jonesboro, Ark.; M. Berger, notions and fancy goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Brin, Harry, Comanche, Texas; dry goods; 939 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Cohn, M., Lynchburg, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Connell, M. J., Co., Butte City, Mont.; W. Shore, domestics and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Crawford, Morris Company, The, Commerce, Texas; E. E. Maloney, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; R. J. Scott, cloaks and suits; B. Davison, silks, dress goods, and linens; J. B. Robbins, carpets and upholstery goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

Dowell & Helen, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Thompson, carpets and upholstery goods; 699 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, fancy goods and millinery; 622 Broadway; Gerard House.

Klee, J., Sons, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, woolens; Gerard House.

Lowenberg, I., Nashville, Ark.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Moss, prints; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Livingstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Livingstone, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Lowenberg, P., Homer, La., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Laurie, W., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Avant, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lurie & Patterson, Geneva, Ala.; J. Lurie, notions and fancy goods; Colonnade H

PERTH AMBOY BANK WRECK

Edward S. Campbell of Newark Is Made Permanent Receiver.

LIVELY ARGUMENT IN COURT

James Parker Accuses the National Park Bank of Responsibility for Valentine's Actions.

NEWARK, July 31.—Edward S. Campbell has been appointed permanent receiver for the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine, who is now serving a term in State prison. The appointment was made this morning by Vice Chancellor Pitney. His bond was fixed at $50,000. Mr. Campbell is Vice President of the National Newark Banking Company. He will succeed James Maguire of Elizabeth, the temporary receiver.

As soon as the Vice Chancellor called the case, R. V. Lindabury, acting on behalf of a number of creditors of the wrecked concern, nominated Mr. Campbell for receiver. James Parker of Perth Amboy, nominated Mayor James L. Compton of that place. Mr. Parker said he represented a committee, of which Mr. Compton was Chairman, and which was appointed at a recent mass meeting of the bank depositors.

"We were hopeful," said Mr. Parker, "that Mr. Maguire would reconsider his determination not to serve longer, but we understand that he will not. That leaves the matter open. We haven't a word to say against Mr. Campbell, but we have something to say as to who should be appointed. We in Perth Amboy think that the receiver should be a man in sympathy with the creditors and those who are under small obligations to the bank. We think that the court should not go outside of Perth Amboy to find the receiver."

"Most of the business men of Perth Amboy were depositors in the bank?" inquired the Vice Chancellor.

"Yes," responded Mr. Parker. "The bank holds 231 notes with 250 indorsers. It has 671 creditors, with claims amounting to $611,818.11, of which banks represent only $106,141.63. My friend says the banks are agreeable to the appointment of Mr. Campbell. We do not believe that the banks ought to be considered, particularly the National Park Bank, which, to my mind, is in a way particeps criminis for allowing this man to draw more than $100,000 from its vaults without saying a word. We think the depositors should be considered."

"Mr. Parker," interrupted the Vice Chancellor, "the depositors will be considered in just so far as they can suggest the best men for the receivership, who will do the work cheaply. Now, this is not a town meeting. (Mr. Parker had shown a disposition to resume the impassioned strain in which he had been speaking.) I shall require you to make your nomination quickly."

"Then I shall nominate James L. Compton, the Mayor of Perth Amboy," said Mr. Parker.

"What business is he in?" asked the Court.

"In insurance and real estate."

"What business was he bred to?"

"That of finance. He has been a receiver in this court before for the electric light company."

"On general principles," said the Vice Chancellor, "I shall go outside of Perth Amboy for a receiver, if only to get a man to enforce these notes and indorsements."

"If your Honor does that," said Mr. Parker, "it may have a bad effect on 50 per cent. of the securities of the bank. It seems to me that there might be one or two additional receivers appointed, so that a local man could be included."

"Well, I shall see what the other persons interested have to say," said the Court. "You understand, I speak loudly not because I am angry, but because I want you to hear, Mr. Parker."

"Yes, I understand, your Honor," was the reply.

In response to the Vice Chancellor's invitation, James Nugent of Elizabeth, representing the Perth Amboy Gas Lighting Company, a creditor to the extent of $15,000, consented to Mr. Campbell's appointment. John W. Beekman, who has been the attorney for the bank, said that he represented himself individually and approved the nomination of Mr. Campbell, as did also Adrian Lyon and Edward Cross of Perth Amboy.

"It is the general opinion of the depositors and other creditors that their interests would be best subserved by the appointment of some man outside of the city," said City Attorney James S. Wight of Perth Amboy. "In view of Mr. Maguire's determination not to serve longer, Mr. Campbell is considered the next best man."

Mr. Lindabury remarked that he thought Mr. Parker was mistaken in thinking he represented the Depositors' Committee.

"I want to say I have no personal objections to Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Parker. "As far as not representing the committee goes, I have only to say that I am under instructions from the committee."

"My own judgment would be, as I stated to Mr. Parker," said the Court, "that a man should be appointed who is not interested in Perth Amboy. There are a great many clashing interests there and friends to be considered, which ought not to stand in the way of depositors getting all that they can. There is no hope I understand, of saving anything for the stockholders. The banks representing one-fourth of the claims against this bank nominate Mr. Campbell, a number of depositors approve of his appointment. I know nothing of Mr. Compton. I know nothing at all against him, but he lives in Perth Amboy, on small insurance and brokerage interests. I have received a number of letters indorsing Mr. Campbell. He is a banker, and under the direction of the court can appoint assistants, if they should be needed. A keen, strong head is needed in a case of this kind, especially in banking. I therefore appoint Edward S. Campbell."

Mr. Lindabury announced that Mr. Maguire was willing to continue serving as receiver for the New York assets. These consist of some old paintings, valued at about $50,000, pledged to secure a note of $25,000.

The Vice Chancellor suggested that $100,000 would be the right amount for the bond. The lawyers interested, including Mr. Parker, however, agreed that $50,000 would be enough, and it was fixed at that figure. The bond will be submitted to Francis J. Swayze, as Special Master in Chancery, for approval.

Mr. Campbell this afternoon accepted the position and filed his bond of $50,000. He said he would go to Perth Amboy to-morrow and take charge of the bank and begin the work of settling up the accounts. He was not familiar enough with the bank as yet to know what his policy would be. He said he would be guided by the law entirely, and whenever in doubt as to the best policy to pursue he would appeal to the Chancery Court for instructions.

Receiver Campbell said that as soon as he took charge of the bank and obtained a clear idea of the situation, and how the assets of the bank were placed, he would begin to get in as much money as possible and when a sufficient amount was obtained he would declare a dividend. His idea in doing this would be to release to the owners of the money as much as possible, as they doubtless needed it. He would not sacrifice a cent, however, in obtaining the money for this dividend, and would not dispose of any security for less than it was worth.

NATIONAL PARK BANK'S ACTION.

No Suspicion Existed to Prevent It from Honoring Valentine's Drafts.

George S. Hickock, cashier of the National Park Bank, was seen at his residence last night and questioned relative to the statement made in court at Newark by Lawyer Parker that that bank was in a way particeps criminis in allowing Cashier Valentine of the Middlesex County Bank to draw out $100,000 without saying a word.

Mr. Hickock was disinclined to talk on the subject, saying that the whole matter was in the hands of the bank's lawyers, and the National Park Bank would be fully protected. He said, however, that the drafts of regular cashiers of corresponding banks were honored without question as long as there was no suspicion, and there was none in Valentine's case, as his credit had always been good. Mr. Hickock said that the attachment obtained by the National Park Bank would be fought out in the courts.

None of the other officers or Directors of the National Park Bank could be found last night.

REPORT OF ANOTHER ARREST.

Prosecutor Voorhees Will Await the Action of the Receiver.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 31.—Prosecutor John S. Voorhees declared to-day that he had not heard a report that another arrest was to be made in the case of the Middlesex County Bank. He said that if any arrest was contemplated it was not as the result of any proceedings taken by him.

"I have full confidence in the receiver," he said, "and I have no intention of interfering with him in any way. At present everything is being left to him, and whatever I do will be at his instance. I have no present intention of acting without him, and shall make no investigation in addition to or independent of that made by him. When his examination is completed and everything is known, whatever action seems to be demanded by the circumstances disclosed will then be taken."

EXPLORERS PROBABLY KILLED.

Several Americans May Have Been Murdered by Indians in Brazil.

KANSAS CITY, July 31.—A party of explorers, headed by two Kansas City men, Weldon E. Williamson and Marcus E. Kirk, which left here in March 1898, and has not been heard of since June, 1898, is now believed to have been exterminated by a hostile tribe of Indians in the western part of Brazil.

Secretary Hay of the State Department has notified the United States Consuls in Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, and other South American capitals to make immediate and thorough investigations. Mrs. Williamson, who went to Brazil a year ago to search for her husband, has returned to this country and believes him dead. Mrs. Kirk, who is in Chicago with her parents, holds the same opinion in regard to her husband.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK DEAD.

Body of W. H. Russell Found in His Flat—Heart Disease the Cause.

W. H. Russell, a clerk in the Custom House, was last night found dead in his flat, at 116 East Ninety-eighth Street. It is supposed he died from heart disease. His wife is in the country, and Mr. Russell was keeping house alone.

He was seen going into the flat Saturday afternoon. Last night the janitor of the house, James Brown, suspecting that he was ill, peeped over a transom and saw Mr. Russell lying on the floor of the front room. He forced the door and discovered that the man had probably been dead some time.

Dr. Brennan of 174 East Ninetieth Street had been attending Mr. Russell for heart trouble. There was no sign of a struggle in the flat, and nothing suspicious appears to be connected with the death. Mr. Russell was about fifty years old..

A CONGRESS OF UNIFORMS.

Diplomatic Corps in Full Regalia to Attend Philadelphia Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Something quite unusual in the history of popular gatherings will be witnessed at the opening of the International Commercial Congress which is to assemble jointly with the National Export Exposition in this city next Fall, when the entire Diplomatic Corps in Washington will appear in full uniform. Though this was not requested of the corps by the management of the exposition when the invitation was extended, replies from the more prominent Ambassadors and Ministers indicate that the Corps will attend in a body clothed in official garments.

On this occasion it is expected that President McKinley wil. preside. President Diaz of Mexico, who will be on a tour of the United States at that time, Oct. 10, has been invited to be present, and it is believed he will consent.

The congress will be held in the big International Congress Building, now nearly completed.

KLONDIKE VICTIM IN BELLEVUE.

John Troxler, Once Known as "The Swiss Giant," an Utter Wreck.

Unable to walk and greatly emaciated, John Troxler, fifty-five years old, one of the Klondike argonauts, was carried into Bellevue Hospital last night, an utter wreck physically and on the verge of collapse mentally. A year ago, when Troxler left his home at 63 Greenwich Street, to tempt fortune in the frozen North, he was known as "The Swiss Giant." He had health and strength, and, despite his fifty-five years, his friends said he would get the gold if anybody could.

He came home a few days ago with a bag of nuggets, some dust, and a bag of rare old Egyptian coins as the result of his months of hardship. But that which gold cannot buy—his health—fled, and all night long the poor fellow tossed deliriously on his cot, cursing the fate that ever induced him to make the trade.

When admitted to the hospital he was just able to give his name and tell briefly of his experiences. He said he found the bag of old coin while prospecting in the Copper River region. How it ever got there was a mystery to him. He dug the coins up, and friends told him of their nature. Some are of silver and some of bronze, and there are several handfuls in all.

The physicians say that he has gastroenteritis, brought on by exposure, improper food, and lack of medicine to treat himself in the incipient stages. There is not much hope of the man's recovery. He is said to have a wife and family in Switzerland. His nuggets and dust are not worth more than $100 in all.

ACKRON RETAINS COUNSEL.

Proprietor of the Tivoli Garden Will Fight Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—Charles E. Ackron, proprietor of the Tivoli Garden, New York, and William Wharton, who are held here to await extradition to New York for swindling the Brooklyn Chair Company, have retained ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas Samuel E. Perry to defend them. Mr. Perry to-day secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge A. Bendicott, who will to-morrow have the prisoners brought before him. It is claimed there is an irregularity in the New York proceedings in bringing a criminal action to collect a bill.

The warrants for the arrest of Charles E. Ackron, proprietor of the Tivoli Garden, and William Wharton, who were captured in Atlantic City Sunday, were based on indictments found last week against the prisoners and a man known as Gen. Yarrington, now serving a term in the penitentiary. The indictments charged grand larceny, and the complainant is the Brooklyn Chair Company.

It is alleged that in September, 1898, Wharton, pretending to come from the West, and furnishing the Tivoli Garden, bought chairs to the value of $886, and asked for ten days' credit, introducing Yarrington as security, who, he said, was worth $250,000. The goods were delivered, and Yarrington, it was claimed, indorsed the note for the amount of the purchase, and gave as security two houses in St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

After the establishment had been furnished, Ackron became proprietor, and the chair company, failing to get its money for the furniture, found that the note was worthless, and that Yarrington did not own the houses on St. Mark's Place. It is stated that Ackron, soon after coming in possession of Tivoli Garden, mortgaged the furniture and fixtures to Lembeck & Betz, Jersey City brewers. The detectives claim that it is a scheme which is a source of great profit to those that work it, the plan being to obtain the goods, then mortgage them for as much as possible, and disappear. The detectives say this would have been the case in the Tivoli Garden transaction, except for the fact that the garden proved to be a profitable business venture.

Ackron has served three and a half years in Sing Sing Prison. He had been sentenced to a six-year term, but was pardoned by Gov. Morton. In 1897, in company with two other men, he was arrested, accused of mortgaging a saloon on Prince and Greene Streets, which had been fitted up on credit. The police know very little about Wharton's former record. Both men are held in New Jersey to await extradition papers.

Dry Goods Receiver Discharged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—In the Common Pleas Court to-day, after a hearing, the receiver for the Hoyt, Kent & Sefton Company, dry goods, was discharged and the injunction granted last Friday on the application of Harry H. Hoyt, one of the stockholders, was dissolved. The charge made by Hoyt that the affairs of the company were not being properly managed was not proved.

After a hearty dinner at night, Drink "Zoo-Ink" in the morning. Soda Fountains—Druggists.—Adv

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN

Big Gathering of Boats at New London and Newport.

DID NOT BUY BAR HARBOR LAND

Denied New York Club Is Interested in Sale of a Hotel There—London Yachtsman on Cup Racers.

The cruising fleet of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, which spent Sunday at Oyster Bay, where the yachtsmen were the guests of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, proceeded yesterday to Morris Cove. The yachts will to-day race to Shelter Island. There will be a race to-morrow from Shelter Island to New London, where on the following day there will be races for the gigs and dinghies of the fleet. The fleet will proceed on Friday to Newport.

The Larchmont contingent of the New York Yacht Club will start Saturday on its cruise for New London to rendezvous on Monday with the other craft of the New York Yacht Club for its annual cruise commencing Tuesday. The next day the yachts of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will arrive at New London on that club's cruise, so that for a week or more New London will be the scene of unusual activity in yachting.

The gathering of yachts at Newport, however, when the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, including its Eastern contingent will be there, promises to be unrivalled by anything of the kind this country has ever known. The presence of the Columbia and Defender, and their participation in the races arranged by the club, would of course itself attract an enormous attendance, while the unparelleled yachting enthusiasm of the year and the increase of the steam fleet would make the occasion an unusual one without the exceptional attraction of a cup defender.

***

A report from Bangor of the sale of the hotel and land at Mount Desert Ferry, opposite Bar Harbor, which said that it was understood that the purchasers were acting in the interest of the New York Yacht Club, attracted attention yesterday, but it was said at the club that there was no foundation for connecting its name with the transaction. The club is more interested in its new city house, now building, than in schemes for shore houses, and, as a member said: "It would hardly be looking for a place at Bar Harbor, when this year it decided not to extend its cruise to that point, as it did on its last cruise two years ago.

"It should be remembered also that a vast proportion of the membership of the New York Yacht Club is made up of members of clubs whose houses fringe the Atlantic Coast, any one of whom would object to having the organization which he contributes to make powerful establish a shore club which would be in a sense a rival to one of those. I think the club's system of stations answers its purposes very well."

***

The Horseshoe Harbor Club will hold its annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 12. It will be open to yachts of thirty-six feet and under enrolled in any recognized club. Entries will be received until the evening of Aug. 10. The rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound will govern. The course will be a triangle laid between Horseshoe Harbor, Whortleberry Island, and Execution Rocks; distance, five miles. Sloops, yawls, and mainsail cabin yachts will sail the course three times, and jib and mainsail and mainsail open yachts will sail it twice.

***

The Yachtsman of London quotes approvingly the suggestions contained in the following extract from Forest and Stream: "Outside of the two principals, probably no one knows just how much money will be spent on the series of five races between Columbia and Shamrock this year, but it will be a very large sum. Suppose that at the outset Sir Thomas Lipton had set aside the same amount for the contruction of a fleet of sixty-five-footers, such as Tutty, Senta, Astrild, and Betty, yachts about as large as Queen Mab, placing his orders with the different British designers, having the yachts ready early in the season, and sailing a series of races open to the sixty-five-foot class. Such a course of preparation would have given him in the end a yacht in perfect form, with the luck of skipper and crew, instead of a craft that comes to America virtually without trial.

"On the part of defense, the cost of Columbia would have built a similar fleet, of probably three or four sixty-five-footers, with others added by different individual yachtsmen, the whole fleet being raced through June, July, August, and September. Instead of being confined to one boat by one firm, every prominent American designer might have been represented; and, what is of the most importance, the foundation of permanent class racing would have been laid permanents. The two leading characteristics of the America's Cup races of to-day, size and secrecy, are both at variance with that advantage of yachting which the cup was originally designed to promote; and as long as the present conditions exist the interests of the sport at large are hurt by the continuance of international racing."

***

Of the relative merits of the challenger and cup defender, The Yachtsman says: "Judging from the first trial of the Shamrock with the Britannia, we should say that she will be very evenly matched with the Columbia. Of course such a test leaves a good deal for assumption, but the Britannia may be taken as about equal to the Vigilant, while the Defender is, say, seven or eight minutes better than either, on such a day as the Columbia can barely beat the Defender by the balance of the time between the Shamrock and the Britannia. At the same time a great many yachtsmen think that the new boat should have done better than she did in view of the enormous difference in the scantlings of the two vessels and the Shamrock's immense sail spread. Her performance was by no means wonderful, no better, perhaps, than what the Meteor would have shown, but this was her first race and abundantly proved the necessity for some trial sailing."

THE CONSTANCE WINS AGAIN.

Once More Defeats the Glencairn III. for the Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 31.—The second race for the Seawanhaka Cup came off to-day on Lake St. Louis, and was won by the American boat Constance by 55 seconds, this making two wins out of five races, against none for the Glencairn, and, as the course to-morrow will be to windward and return, the Constance should have a good chance. She showed marvelous windward work in the first two rounds of the triangular course to-day.

Nine seconds after the starting whistle the Constance shot over the line, followed seven seconds later by the Glencairn, both holding on the starboard tack. It soon began to be evident that the Glencairn was being outsailed on this particular leg, which was to windward. Some strong puffs came along, and, while the Constance stood well up to them, the Glencairn heeled over until her centreboard came out of the water, and she was compelled to luff.

On the reach to the second buoy the Glencairn picked up forty-five seconds, both boats rounding in one long run. On the run home to the wind to the starting buoy the Constance had some trouble with her sails, and the Glencairn gained ten seconds more, but at the end of the first run of four miles the American boat was two minutes ahead. In the next leg the Constance made a gain of 1 minute 37 seconds. On the next leg, too, she increased her lead by a few seconds, but on the run before the wind on the last leg of the second round she reefed her mainsail, while the Glencairn held on to hers and lowered the Constance's lead by 1 minute 10 seconds, so that at the end of the eight miles the Constance was 2 minutes 34 seconds ahead.

On the leg to windward on the last round the Glencairn showed up much better than she did on this leg before. She apparently had the advantage of the Constance, and succeeded in reducing her lead by a minute. On the reach to the second buoy she pointed much better, and reduced the lead of the American boat by forty-two seconds, and on the home run took off another fourteen seconds.

The Constance, however, finished first, with a lead of 55 seconds.

YACHT RACES AT COWES.

The Laurea Defeats the Anna for the Coupe de France.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 31.—The second of the three international yacht races for the Coupe de France, held by the Temple Yacht Club, was started shortly after noon to-day. The course was from Ryde Pier, ten miles to windward and return. A good southeasterly breeze was blowing. The challenger and defender of the trophy crossed the line as follows:

	H.M.S.
The Anna, Count Boni de Castellane	12:00:20
The Laurea, Edward Hore	12:02:21

Laurea finished at 3:07:39, at which time the Anna was far astern, her steering gear having become deranged.

The Temple Yacht Club is thus the winner of two out of the three races and retains the French Cup.

In the contests of the Royal London Yacht Club in the Solent to-day, Meteor, Bona, and Rainbow started at 10 o'clock in the race for the big yachts. The course was about forty miles. Rainbow gave up the race. The yachts finished as follows:

	H.M.S.
Meteor	4:32:15
Bona	4:51:06

Meteor allows Bona 11 minutes 42 seconds. Therefore Meteor won by 7 minutes 9 seconds.

The Hera Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—With the wind blowing strong from the northwest this afternoon, the fleet of thirty-footers started the week's racing over the Dyer's Island-Jamestown course, starting at 3:10 o'clock. Summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5 89 28	2 29 28
Dorothy, H. F. Whitney	5 49 44	2 39 40
Wawa, R. Brooks	5 50 44	2 40 44
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 41 17	2 31 17
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 42 16	2 32 16
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 42 41	2 32 41
Carolina, P. Jones	5 43 07	2 33 07
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5 45 48	2 35 48
Asahi, L. Warren	5 46 50	2 36 50

LONG DROUGHT IN JAMAICA.

Only Partial Relief by Recent Rains—People Suffering Greatly in the Interior Lands.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—The severe drought that has recently prevailed in the vicinity of Kingston and the districts of the southern coast has been broken, there having been heavy rains, accompanied by thunderstorms, throughout the past week. These storms are reported to have resulted in two or three deaths. The recent rains have been of great benefit to the crops along the coast.

In the interior of the island, hovewer, especially in the parish of St. Ann, known as "The Garden of Jamaica," the drought continues. Most of the streams there have run entirely dry, and the inhabitants of Brown's Town, the mountain capital, are obliged to send a distance of fourteen miles to secure water. The newspapers report that the people are being driven to despair.

An emergency meeting of the Parochial Board of the Parish of St. Ann was held on Saturday last and an appeal was made to the Governor for a grant to enable a water-cart service to be established as the only immediate means of saving the lives of the people. The public are said to be greatly incensed against the Government for not having long ago answered their appeal for a water service; and if the relief is not afforded or rain does not fall it is feared that the people may resort to a violent demonstration of their anger.

BOXING AT CONEY ISLAND.

Two Stiff Bouts of the Old-Time Sort at the Sporting Club.

The 3,000 followers of the prize ring who went to the Coney Island Sporting Club last night saw two stiff bouts of the old-time sort. The main bout was a twenty-five-round affair between Matty Matthews of New York and Eddie Connolly of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and at its conclusion Matthews was awarded, by Referee George Edwards, a well-earned decision. From beginning to end Matthews was Connolly's master at the game of boxing, and he punished his opponent well all the way through.

Matthews did effective work with his left hand, landing with it frequently on the face and neck of his opponent, while Connolly's best work was with the same hand, but in the region of Matthews's ribs. Toward the end of the fight, when he realized that his chances of winning were slim, Connolly became more aggressive and boxed more skillfully, but he had started in when it was too late.

The opening bout of twenty rounds, between "Jerry" Marshall of Australia, and "Bob" Allen of Boston, at 122 pounds, went to the limit, even though both men were almost at the point of exhaustion. Marshall got the decision, and was entitled to it on points, for he landed oftener and harder than his opponent, but the sympathy of the spectators was with Allen, for he was game all through. During the fight, when he was punishing Marshall severely, the latter several times showed a disposition to quit.

BAILED OUT BY AN ALDERMAN.

Prisoner Wrote for Her Husband, and Mr. Harrington Appeared.

A well-dressed woman, who gave her name as Ellen Blauvelt, forty years old, of Tansley, N. J., was arrested last evening by Detective O'Donnell of the West Thirtieth Street Station for loitering at Forty-second Street and Broadway. She was locked up. Later she told Capt. Price that she wanted to send a letter to her husband, and a messenger boy was called. He left the place with a letter in his hand.

Shortly after midnight Alderman Dennis J. Harrington of the Seventeenth District, who lives at 430 West Fifty-eighth Street, visited the station house and bailed the woman out. When the woman was brought from her cell Alderman Harrington shook his head and said: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Nothing is known at the station house as to the identity of the woman.

DROWNED IN PROVIDENCE RIVER

Body Weighted with a Stone—Property Left on River Bank.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—A drowning giving evidences of suicide occurred in the Providence River to-day. The body was found at Sassafras Point. It had been weighted with a stone. On the bank lay a satchel containing several articles, on one of which was the name David Leibe, 60 Fulton Street, New York. Fifty-six dollars were in the pockets of the clothing. The man apparently was an Englishman, about forty years of age.

David Leibe keeps a drug store at 60 Fulton Street, and lives at Lynbrook, L. I. He was not seen last night, but his mother, who lives at 346 Second Street, Brooklyn, said she was sure the body could not be that of her son David. She has a son Henry who lives at Newport, R. I., from whom she has not heard in a week. He is about forty years of age, and looks like an Englishman. When she last heard from him he was employed and in good health.

CHINAMAN SEES LIEUTENANTS.

Tells Washington Police That Officers Are Pursuing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ah Pow of this city has developed something new in the way of seeing things. Instead of seeing pink snakes or green birds, Ah Pow sees blue Lieutenants, with gold braid.

While suffering from an attack of Lieutenants last night he invaded Police Headquarters and requested to be shot immediately. Detective Hartigan drew him out and discovered that Pow was under the impression that Lieutenants in the regular army were floating around him with drawn swords and were liable to pounce on him at any moment. Ah Pow was detained for a while, and then becoming rational was allowed to go.

The detective says that in all his long experience he has never come across a case of Lieutenants before, and he doubts if any policeman ever has.

Hailstorm Does $250,000 Damage.

HAMILTON, N. D., July 31.—A hailstorm swept over this region to-day from Tynes, between Cavaler and Hamilton, to Classton, twelve miles long and five miles wide. The destruction of the crop is total. The damage amounts to at least $250,000 in one of the finest wheat sections in the State.

ANOTHER STRIKE ORDERED

Iron Shipbuilders and Boilermakers to Go Out.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN INVOLVED

Strike Will Affect Many Shops in New York and Vicinity—Men Want Shorter Hours and More Pay.

At a special meeting of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, District No. 2, Atlantic Seaboard, held at Military Hall last evening, a strike was formally declared in all of the shops that have refused to grant the demand for a reduction in the hours of labor. The strike will affect shops in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Port Richmond, Greenpoint, Hoboken, Jersey City, Elizabethport, and Bayonne engaged in the shipbuilding industry.

It is estimated by the leaders of the strike that about 5,000 men will be affected by the strike, including among that number many blacksmiths, steam hammer drivers, machinists, and others, who will be thrown out of work by the action of the boilermakers and shipbuilders.

The meeting was a secret one, and the doors were closely guarded. Delegates were present from the nine lodges in New York and vicinity, composing the District Lodge. William M. Boyle, the President of the District Lodge, and who holds a similar office in the Metal Trades' Conference, presided. All of the delegates were in favor of extreme measures. The men are well organized, and the statement that the brethren who are on strike in Chicago for the eight-hour principle had about won their fight restored confidence to those who were inclined to wait a little longer. It was also said that three shops, employing 137 men, had acceded to the demands of their men, and that these shops would not be affected. All the lodges are said to have ample funds in their treasuries.

President Boyle said that the employers had been given more than two weeks in which to consider the demands of the men for eight hours a day on old work and Saturdays and nine hours a day on new work at the same rate of wages. He said the average pay of the men at the present time was $3 per day. He expressed the greatest confidence in the men winning their fight, as they were well organized all over the country, and men could not be brought from other cities to replace them. He declared that the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were about the only trades in the marine industry that had not received concessions from their employers in recent years.

Mr. Boyle said he would open headquarters in Military Hall, 193 Bowery, this morning, and that the quarters would be open until late at night.

The regular meeting of the Metal Trade Conference was held in the German Odd Fellows' Hall, East Eight Street, last evening, and action was taken expressing sympathy with the action of the boilermakers and ship builders. Before the meeting, General Organizer George Bell of the blacksmiths' association said that the blacksmiths were receiving $3.50 to $4 per day, but were dissatisfied with the hours of labor, which were from nine to ten per day. Some of the employers had made concessions, but there would be a strike in the seventy-five shops in New York and vicinity.

Business is quite brisk at all the works and yards at present, and the men say that employers cannot get enough hands to do the work. At the Morgan Iron Works seventy-five men are at work on the Mallory line steamer, and fifty on a Standard Oil barge. At the Morse Iron Works in West Twenty-sixth Street, repair work is being done on the United States transports Meade and Sedgwick. A representative of the firm said yesterday that a strike would likely cost the works $500 a day. A Superintendent at the Morgan Iron Works expressed fear that a success of the strikers would divert much of the industry from New York. Ship owners, he thought, would not stand the extra cost when they could go forty miles up the river or to places on the coast, where men worked ten hours a day and made no complaints.

The patternmakers in this city and Boston are still fighting for a nine-hour workday, while the principal employers have formed a combination to keep up the ten-hour workday. The Pattern Makers' Union has passed a resolution to the effect that should any union men return to work in any shop before obtaining permission from the union to do so the strike will be kept up in such shop until these men are discharged.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—The boilermakers and ship builders of the Nixon ship yards will probably go out on strike to-morrow unless their hours are reduced from nine to eight hours on new work.

STRIKE ON SOUND STEAMERS.

The New Hampshire Delayed Three Hours Yesterday and the City of Lowell Detained Longer.

About sixty firemen, oilers, and watertenders employed on the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell and the Stonington Line steamer New Hampshire struck yesterday afternoon for an increase of $5 per month in their salaries. The men thought that they should receive larger salaries than they have been getting.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the men declared that they would not work unless they received the advance which they had demanded. The company refused, and the men walked out and sat down on the trucks and boxes in the street.

At about 8 o'clock the officials of the Stonington Line engaged twenty-five of the men to go to work on the New Hampshire at the increased salary, and that boat left its pier at the foot of Spring Street at 9 o'clock, three hours late. The officials of the Norwich Line refused to meet the demands of their men.

The firemen have been receiving $35 per month; the coal passers, $30, and the oilers and water-tenders, $40. Thirty men are employed on each boat.

At 1 o'clock this morning the City of Lowell was still lying at her dock. The Superintendent said that he had secured new men to take the places of the strikers, and expected to sail in a short time, but when he did not exactly know. No one was allowed to go on board at that time.

The policemen of the vicinity said that a number of green hands had been secured for the City of Lowell, and that they had been trying to get up steam for several hours without success. The deckhands then, the policemen said, threatened to strike, not out of sympathy with the strikers, but because they feared the effect of the work of inexperienced men.

NEWSBOYS UP FOR BLACKMAIL.

Held for Trial on Charges Growing Out of a Meeting with World and Journal Representatives.

Before Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, Edward Fitzgerald of 433 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Henry Butler of 435 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and "Jack" Harney of 82 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, all newsboys, were charged with extortion and blackmail. The complainants against the boys were Edward H. Harris of The Evening Journal and Patrick F. Duff of The Evening World.

They alleged that the three lads, in company with another named Seeley, who escaped, called at Mr. Duff's office, at 11 Frankfort Street, yesterday afternoon and offered for the sum of $600 to call off the strike from Yorkville to the Borough of the Bronx. They said, it is alleged, that if they did not get the money they would make the strike stronger than ever, as they could get money to carry it on from some of the opposition dailies which were being benefited by the strike.

It was stated that the boys' proposition was overheard by Detective Distle of the Oak Street Station, and that he started to place them under arrest, when Butler and Seeley jumped out a rear window to a roof ten feet below and made their way to the ground by the aid of the leader pipe. The detective followed the boys and succeeded in arresting Butler, but did not get Seeley. He then arrested the other two and took them before the Magistrate.

When the lads were arraigned they denied emphatically the charge against them. Fitzgerald stated that they had come down town on business, and had been approached by "Kid Blink," who asked them to go up to Mr. Duff's office and talk over the strike. When they went in the office Mr. Harris was also there, and before talking Mr. Duff said he would send out for a World reporter, who it afterward developed was Detective Distle. "Kid Blink" was also present.

The proposition was then made to them, alleged Fitzgerald, that for $600 they should endeavor to abate the strike. He said further that $10 was placed in his hand, but that it remained there only for a second, disappearing mysteriously, and at the same instant he was placed under arrest.

After hearing the boys' side of the case Magistrate Mott held them for trial, fixing the bail at $1,000 each. Fitzgerald said afterward that the proposition of the newspaper men was that they should work among the boys in the down-town districts in an endeavor to get them to give up.

BOSTON MESSENGERS STRIKE.

Demand More Pay—Strikers Assault and Injure a Policeman.

BOSTON, July 31.—Messenger boys of the Boston District Company started a strike here to-day to enforce a demand for an increase in the rate per message, under which system they are paid.

While Police Inspector William T. Leggett was escorting one of the messengers who had stuck to their work through Winthrop Square this afternoon he was set upon by a crowd of the strikers and their sympathizers and severely beaten. His head was cut and his face bruised by stones thrown by his assailants, and several of his teeth were knocked out. A squad of police, under Inspector Pinkerton and Deputy Superintendent Pierce, was rushed to the scene and the square was cleared, after several arrests had been made.

Declare Newsboys' Strike a Failure.

A small delegation of members of the West Side Newsdealers' Association met last evening at 342 West Forty-second Street and passed resolutions declaring the present strike against The Evening Journal and The Evening World a failure and withdrawing their allegiance from the striking newsboys. The members later passed a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective Association for the purpose of later inaugurating another boycott against one or more of the evening papers.

BROWNSVILLE TAILORS STRIKE.

Fifteen Hundred Workers Demand Shorter Hours and a Graded Scale.

The strike of the Brownsville tailors, which was ordered at a meeting held on Sunday night, went into effect yesterday. About 1,500 garment workers, including operators, basters, finishers, and pressers went out, and work in many of the shops was entirely suspended. In several of the shops, where non-union tailors are employed, work was being done, but under difficulties, because of the limited number of men remaining at work.

The strikers conducted themselves in an orderly manner during the day, and no violent outbreaks were reported. They made their headquarters in a hall on Pitkins Avenue. Police Captain Velsor, in command of the Brownsville Station, was prepared for trouble, a large force of men being kept in reserve at the station.

The strikers have organized themselves into the Brownsville Branch of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, and Max Alexander, President of the organization has been placed in charge of the strike. The strikers demand that ten hours shall constitute a day's work and that there shall be a graded scale of wages. They claim that under present conditions they can scarcely earn a living even though they work fifteen hours a day.

Curran Held for Trial.

Frank Curran, the ex-motorman who is alleged by the police to be one of the leaders of a plot to blow up some of the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company with dynamite, was again arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and held for trial. Curran claims that no dynamite was found on him and that the battery with wire found in his rooms was a contrivance constructed by himself to awaken him in the morning.

Settlement Committee at Work.

The Settlement Committee of the striking tailors met yesteday at 177 East Broadway, and was visited by many contractors, who came to sign the agreement with the unions and to ask that their men be sent back to work. The committee reported that twenty settlements were made on Friday, twenty-five on Saturday, and about twenty yesterday. On Sunday the committee said about 1,000 men returned to work.

STRIKERS' BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE

Riders on the Tabooed Cars Cannot Buy Food in Cleveland—To Extend the Strike to Other Cities.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—The boycotting movement growing out of the street railway strike has reached a point where it is almost impossible for any one who rides on the Big Consolidated cars to purchase the necessaries of life. This is especially true in the outlying districts of the city.

"Do you ride on the Big Consolidated cars?" is the almost universal question put to a would-be purchaser by the merchants. If the answer is in the affirmative the customer is politely informed that he or she cannot be served. The President of the union with which the strikers are affiliated has been busy all day listening to the complaints of merchants and others, who claim they have been boycotted without warrant, and when he discovers that the person who complains is innocent of the charge of having ridden on a Big Consolidated car he gives notice to union men accordingly.

Every branch of the Big Consolidated system was in full operation to-day, but aside from the Euclid and Cedar Avenue lines, the cars carried very few, if any, passengers. That the boycott has become a most important factor in the struggle between the company and its striking employes is now admitted on all sides.

The Big Consolidated officials say that the movement is bound to fall of its own weight within a few days. On the other hand, the labor union leaders declare that the boycott has just begun; that when it reaches its full extent all classes and interests will be affected. Not only are the Big Consolidated lines in Cleveland to be boycotted, but all street railways and other properties in other cities in which President Henry Everett is in any way interested, the strike leaders state, will also be reached and taboo

The Wanamaker Store.

Furniture Facts and Foibles

THERE was a time when furniture retailers accepted a dull August as a fixed law of trade. Our first denial of this law, in the earliest of these immense August sales, was regarded (by everybody except the public at large), as a mercantile heresy.

Now-a-days these sales are common. There are undoubtedly twenty in progress at this moment in the larger cities of the country. It's a poor store that cannot at least *advertise* one.

We do not claim, nor do we wish to claim, any monopoly of our discovery that, far from being a dull month, August could be made a very lively month in furniture, if proper advantage were taken of its distinct commercial advantages. We do claim, and we do maintain, pre-eminence, however. Not by monopoly—of what significance is pre-eminence by monopoly?—But by

Admitted Superiority in Quantities, Qualities and Economies

More than one hundred and twenty-five thousand pieces of furniture went on sale at our stores yesterday morning. There is not one piece in the lot that you cannot believe in and trust. There is not one piece that is not *really* cheap. There is not one piece that is not *really* good. And there are, all through the colossal collection,

Honest and Actual Savings of One-half, One-third and One-quarter.

Chiffoniers in The Sale.

Among a quarter of a million pieces one faces the task of cataloguing with depression and despair. But here is one leaf from the forest—one sand-grain from the shore. Ten items of chiffoniers among $500,000 worth of furniture.

$6, formerly $10—Antique oak; 33 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 3 large, 2 small drawers and hat box in base, carved back; round bevel plate mirror
$10, formerly $15—Antique oak; 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 16x20; cast brass trimmings.
$11.50, formerly $15—Mahogany finish; 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; swell front; 6 large drawers; cast brass trimmings.
$13, formerly $20—Curly birch; 30 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 4 large and 2 small drawers in base; swell front; cast brass trimmings.
$14, formerly $21—Bird's-eye maple; 32 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 4 large, 2 small drawers and hat box in base; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 18x24; cast brass trimmings.
$15, formerly $23.50—Antique oak; 23 in. wide, 15 in. deep; 4 large, 2 small drawers and hat box in base; oval bevel plate mirror, top 14x18; cast brass trimmings.
$20, formerly $40—Solid mahogany, marqueterie front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 17x22; cast brass trimmings.
$25, formerly $38—32 in. wide; Solid Mahogany; 20 in. deep; 5 large drawers in base; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 20x24; cast brass trimmings.
$30 formerly $46—Solid Mahogany; 33 in. wide, 19 in. deep; 4 large, 2 small drawers in base; 20x24; glass frame and front; inlaid with fancy wood lines.
$33, formerly $50—Solid Mahogany; 34 in. wide, 19 in. deep; 4 large, 3 small drawers in base; serpentine front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 20x24; front and top inlaid with fancy wood lines.

Dinner Ware and Toilet Sets

You liked the last lot of slightly imperfect toilet sets so well that we have secured another,—this time all the factory had. The imperfections are almost wholly in the decorations,—mere slips of the brush,—and are never enough to amount to anything;—in fact, we'll be surprised if you can find them: we can't sometimes, and we are experts.

Nevertheless, we will sell for

$2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $5 and $7

sets that would cost you

$4.50, $6.50, $7, $9 and $12

if they were scrupulously perfect.

This Dinner Set news is worth reading:—

At $10—English and American porcelain; regularly $14, $15, and $16 a set.
At $20—Fine Haviland China; 114 pieces; handsomely decorated; regularly $30.
At $25—Fine Haviland china; 120 pieces; beautiful flower and gold decorations; regularly $35.

Carpets;—Final Reductions

This sale must close our Summer campaign in carpets. The great Autumn stocks are coming and we must prepare for what we know is to be the heaviest carpet business we have yet done.

Meanwhile, what of the present season's stock? The answer follows, and concerns some twenty thousand yards of carpets in the roll; not remnants.

$2.50 Wilton Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Velvet Carpets for 75c. yd.
$1 Brussels Carpets for 62½c. yd.
$1.35 Axminster Carpets for 95c. yd.
75c. Tapestry Carpets for 55c. yd.
70c. Tapestry Carpets for 50c. yd.
$1.35 Velvet Carpets for 85c. yd.
$1.35 Brussels for 95c. yd.
$2 Axminster Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Axminster Carpets for 75c. yd.
60c. Tapestry Carpets for 40c. yd.
70c. Ingrain Carpets for 50c. yd.

Household Linens

You can't be too conscientious about the quality of your linen; half the beauty of the household depends upon it. We share the responsibility and would not shirk it. Therefore we assert emphatically the superiority of our linens in elegance, style, variety and chiefly, quality. Attributes worth paying for; doubly desirable at these smallest prices:

TOWELS AND TOWELING
8c. each—Shaving Towels, (huckaback or fancy weave,) 14x22 in.; were 10c.
10c. each—Bleached Scotch Huckaback, fringed, 18x36 in.; were 15c.
10c. each—Striped Glass, red or blue, unhemmed; 24x34 in.; were 16c.
12½c. each—Snow White Bath, fringed, 21x46 in.; were 15c.
15c. each—Extra Heavy Bath, fringed, 21x50 in.; were 18c.
18c. each—Bleached Huckaback, hemmed, 22½x40½ in.; were 23c.
25c. each—Bleached Huckaback, extra heavy, fringed, 24x45 in.; were 30c.
25c. each—Bleached Turkish Bath, extra large, fringed, 24x45 in.; were 30c.
8c. yd—Bleached Twilled Crash, 16 in. wide; was 10c.
8c. yd—Checked Glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; was 10c.
9c. yd—Bleached Twilled Crash, 17½ in. wide; was 12½c.
11c. yd—Bleached Huckaback, 18 in. wide; was 15c.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
85c. each—Bleached German, fringed, colored border, 62x67 in.; cheap at $1.
$1 each—Bleached German, fringed, colored border, 62x82 in.; cheap at $1.25.
$2 each—Bleached Scotch, unhemmed, white, 70x69 in.; were $2.50.
$2.50 each—Bleached Scotch, unhemmed, white, 70x87 in.; were $3.25
$3 each—Bleached Scotch, unhemmed, white, 70x105 in.; were $3.75.
$2.50 dozen—Bleached Scotch Napkins to match, 24 in. sq.; were $3.50.
85c. doz.—Bleached German, 18 in. sq.; were $1.15.
$1.50 doz.—Bleached Scotch, 20 in. sq.; were $2.25.
$1.65 doz.—Bleached German, 23 sq. in.; were $2.50.
$2 doz.—Bleached Scotch, 24 in. sq.; were $2.75.
$2.50 doz.—Bleached German, 26 in. sq.; were $3.25.
TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD
40c. yd.—Bleached Irish, 69 in.; was 50c.
45c. yd.—Cream Irish, 64 in.; was 50c.
50c. yd.—Bleached Scotch, 67 in.; was 65c.
67c. yd.—Bleached Scotch, 67 in.; was 80c.
85c. yd.—Bleached German, 71 in.; was $1.

Curtains and Couch Covers

An accumulation of odd but particularly handsome tapestry and damask curtains,—appropriate, too, for couch covers,—is ready this morning. Prices here quoted are for single curtains, though many can be matched in pairs.

75c. each; were $1.25, $1.50, $1.87½. $1.25 each; were $2.12½, $2.25. $1.50 each; were $2.87½. $1.75 each; were $3.87½. $2.50 each; were $4.50 and $4.75. $4 each; were $6.

These by the pair.

A lot of curtains that were made in our own factory. They are fringed or corded around side and bottom.

$7.50 a pair made to sell for $15 to $19.
$10 a pair, made to sell for $18.25 to $22.
$6.50 a pair, made to sell for $13.
$12 pair, made to sell for $24.50.
$17 pair, made to sell for $34.75.

Mostly For the Kitchen

Housefurnishings are always reasonably priced here—often much less than that. Here's a case in point. Glance over this partial list, then come and see. Cheap? Yes, and good, too.

Armour's White Laundry Soap, 4c. a cake. Not more than five sold to a customer.
Dusters—Fancy color feathers, 20c.; were 40c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, Japanned in fancy colors, 5c.; were 10c.
Brushes, for cleaning silver and jewelry; 3c.
Knife Sharpeners (set in wooden block) for kitchen use, 5c.; were 10c.
Dial Scale, with tile top; weighs up to 20 lb.; $1.19.
Wire Bread Toasters, 3c.; Can Openers, 1c. each.
Never Drip Tea and Coffee Strainers, 3c.; were 10c.
Nickel Pudding Dishes; enameled pans inside; 55c.
Ammonia—Flat bottles, 4c.; Egg Poachers, 5c.; were 10c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c.; were 10c.; Wash Boards, Zinc Surface; 8c.
Glass Oil Cans—To hold 4 quarts, 15c.; Nutmeg Graters, 5c.; were 10c.
Paring Knives, 2c.; were 10c. Not more than two sold to one customer.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO PENSION AGED EMPLOYES.

Pennsylvania Railway Company to Set Aside Superannuation Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A prominent official of the Pennsylvania Railroad stated to-day that after several years' consideration, a conclusion has practically been reached as to the creation of a pension and superannuation fund for the benefit of the employes of the company. It is understood that seventy years of age has been fixed upon as the age for compulsory retirement, and that employes who have been thirty years in the service but have not attained that age, will be entitled to the benefits of the fund.

The pension allowance will be based upon length of service, and the average wages received by the employe during such service. It is estimated that it will require a payment by the company of about $300,000 per annum to make the fund effective.

The preliminary arrangements are now being made so that at the Directors' meeting in the Fall definite action may be taken by the board and the fund put in operation.

NEW LINE TO THE SOUTHWEST.

To be Opened Soon by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 31.—In a comparatively short time Chicago will tap the great Southwestern country by another line of railway. The new route is to be established by an arrangement between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the St. Louis Southwestern, known as the Cotton Belt. The connecting link of eighty-six miles that is to bring these two roads together and form the new through system is now being built by the Eastern Illinois Company from Marion to Thebes, Ill.

When, a few months ago, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois began the construction of this line to the Mississippi River the object of the move was a mystery. It has now developed that the object from the start was to bring these two systems together for the purpose of forming a direct connection between Chicago and a large portion of Texas that has never been touched by any of the direct roads from the city.

Last year the Cotton Belt built a new branch to Gray's Point, which is directly across the river from Thebes, where the Chicago and Eastern Illinois new line will end. For a time the connection between the two roads will be by ferry, but later a bridge will be built.

President Carpenter of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to-day confirmed the report that the plans were as outlined above. It is said that through passenger as well as freight trains will be put in service by the system as soon as it is in working order. The opening of the line will take place in about ninety days.

TO ADVANCE FREIGHT RATES.

East Bound Charges on Provisions and Grains to be Increased.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"Eastbound freight rates will be advanced to-morrow from 1½ to 5 cents per 100 pounds. The latter advance is on provisions and the smaller on grain and grain products. The export and domestic provision rates will be on the basis of 25 cents, Chicago to New York.

"Export corn and wheat rates will go up from 9½ to 11 cents, and export oats rates from 11½ to 13 cents. The domestic rate on all kinds of grain (except corn,) and grain products will be 17 cents, instead of 13 cents. Domestic rates on corn will be put up from 11 to 15 cents."

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN.

Directors and Officers of the Reorganized Company Elected.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, successor to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, to-day elected Directors as follows: E. R. Bacon, New York; W. M. Greene, George Hoadly, Jr., J. Chauncey Hoffman, Edward Colston, Edward W. Strong, Cincinnati; Hugh D. McMillan, Aurora, Ind.; E. Colly Pierce, St. Louis, and Frank W. Tracey, Springfield, Ill.

The Directors elected the following officers: E. R. Bacon, President; W. M. Greene, Vice President and General Manager; Michael V. Wild, Secretary; Ed H. Movius, Assistant Secretary; W. E. Jones, Treasurer; Judson Harmon, General Counsel.

The new organization has a bonded debt of $40,000,000, including $5,000,000 to be applied immediately to improvements and betterments. It has the privilege of expending $5,000,000 more at $1,000,000 a year if necessary. Receivers Harmon and Robinson turned over the property at midnight to-night.

Changes in Lackawanna Management.

The Lackawanna management is said to be about to abandon the roundhouse it has heretofore maintained at Montclair and the three engines which have been stalled there nightly are to be put up in the roundhouses at Hoboken. It is said that this is a measure of economy as it will do away with the wipers and attendants at Montclair.

Another change said to be about to take effect is the alteration in gatemen's hours. These men now receive $1.10 a day and work twelve hours, there being day and night shifts at most important crossings. The plan is to increase the pay of the men to $1.20 and have them work fourteen hours and have no night shift. This plan, if put in operation, will probably involve the road in trouble along the Morris and Essex Division, as the municipalities fought for two flagmen at the crossings for years before they succeeded in having the law obeyed.

Railway Company Has New Franchise.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—The Trenton Street Railway Company, which has been unable to get a franchise to extend its trolley line into Princeton, to-day organized a separate company, the Mercer County Traction Company, and will build from Lawrenceville to Princeton over private land, condemning where necessary. The company now has a line as far as Lawrenceville. The opposition to the company entering Princeton comes largely from Princeton University.

Body Was That of W. J. Stewart.

The body of the man found drowned in a Westchester stream on July 27 was identified last night by Mrs. Stewart of 615 Union Street, Brooklyn, as that of her husband, William J. Stewart, twenty-eight years old, of 238 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

POSSIBLE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Mrs. Nellie Melford and Mrs. Lizzie Cullen, living at 64 and 67 Bedford Street, respectively, were at Bedford and Carmine Streets last night, when they saw a young woman come along, pick up a little child from the street, kiss it, and give it a penny.

They watched the woman closely, as her conduct seemed suspicious. The woman led the child a short distance by the hand, and then seeing that the two women were watching her closely, she approached them and asked if they knew whose child the little one was.

They said they did not. She then expressed the opinion that it must be lost, and said she would try to find where it belonged. She took the child up in her arms and went from place to place making inquiries, with Mrs. Cullen and Mrs. Melford following and watching her intently. They finally decided to call a policeman, and accordingly Officer Henry Haggerty of the Fifth Street Station, who happened to be going to his home, in Carmine Street, for supper, was summoned.

Haggerty stopped the woman with the child and questioned her closely. She told so many conflicting stories that he placed her under arrest and took her to the Charles Street Station. Sergt. Tierney there further questioned the woman. She said first the child was her own, and that she was merely playing a joke. Then she denied all knowledge of the child. Next she said she knew its mother, and had the baby out for a walk.

Sergt. Tierney was convinced that the case could stand a close investigation and he told the woman he would have to place her under arrest. She gave the name of Mary Farrell, said she is twenty-five years old, and lives at 35 Desbrosses Street. She was sent to the East Fifth Street Station.

AN AERONAUT'S FATAL LEAP.

CORY, Penn., July 31.—Frank Reynolds of Ripley, Chautauqua County, fell 3,000 feet to his death to-day. The Findlay's Lake Assembly opened at Findlay Lake, fifteen miles from this city.

Reynolds had been engaged by the assembly authorities to make a balloon ascension and parachute jump. Reynolds, who was twenty-five years of age and had a wife and child, is said to have been inexperienced. He had made but one ascension before to-day, and had never dropped with a parachute.

Preparations were made, and at 4:30 this afternoon, when Reynolds stripped for the jump and appeared ready to ascend, the wind was blowing in strong from Lake Erie, eight miles north. The assembly grounds are on the northwest shore of the little lake. The wind was certain to drive the balloon over the lake. It promised to be a dangerous drop for a seasoned veteran, but Reynolds, the novice, never faltered. An immense crowd was present.

When the balloon had reached a height which appeared to be fully 3,000 feet in the air and directly over Findlay's Lake, it was seen that the unfortunate young man had dropped with the parachute. He came down slowly. The aeronaut's young wife shouted that Reynolds could not swim and would drown. Boats were quickly put out.

Reynolds struck the water where the lake is ninety feet deep. He threw up his hands and sank like a stone. The nearest boat was yet 200 feet off. The lake is being dragged to-night, but up to a late hour no trace of the body had been secured.

FILIPINOS FORCE A FIGHT

Their Forces Attack Calamba, Trying to Recapture the Town.

DRIVEN BACK BY GEN. HALL

American Loss Two Killed and Six Wounded—Another Engagement in the Island of Negros.

MANILA, July 31.—After concentrating their forces for two days, the Filipinos yesterday morning attacked Calamba, the town on Laguna de Bay captured by Gen. Hall Wednesday. The engagement lasted an hour, and the Filipinos were driven off, carrying away their dead and wounded. The American forces lost two men killed and six wounded.

A company of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Capt. Simpson, has had an encounter at Babalaynos, on the west coast of the Island of Negros, with a rebel force. The latter lost eighteen men killed. There were no casualties on the American side.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Gen. Otis's report to the War Department of the efforts of the Filipinos to retake Calamba, chronicled in the news dispatches, is as follows:

"Insurgents in considerable force appeared in the vicinity of Calamba yesterday, and were punished and driven off by Hall. Our casualties one killed, seven wounded. Capt. Simpson, Sixth Infantry, struck robber band in Negros, 28th inst., killing nineteen. No casualties."

NEBRASKA TROOPS LAND.

Disembark in San Francisco and March to the Presidio Through a Crowd of Cheering Admirers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Nebraska regiment landed from the transport Hancock this morning and marched to the Presidio, where they went into camp preparatory to being mustered out. An immense crowd of people lined the streets and cheered the veterans. Bunting streamed from nearly every building, and many of the people along the line of march carried American flags, which they waved as the veterans marched toward the Presidio. Added to the noise of whistles was that of clanging bells, the firing of cannon, and the explosion of fireworks. Gen. Shafter had provided an escort of artillery, which, with a band, headed the procession.

As the regimental officers of the Nebraskans turned into Market Street a great cheer was given. The band followed, playing lively airs, and then came the men, attired in their campaign uniforms. The soldiers looked very well. The men were cheered to the echo as they proceeded along the line of march, and the sight of the battle flag of the Nebraskans seemed to arouse all the enthusiasm the spectators could muster.

After the Nebraska troops came the Utah Light Artillery, headed by Major Grant. They were accompanied by a diminutive mascot, a little chap of perhaps thirteen years of age, dressed in the uniform of the regiment and carrying a silver flagon. The welcome the Utah troops received was fully as demonstrative as that given the Nebraska boys who had preceded them.

Bringing up the rear of the procession was Troop F of the Sixth Cavalry and the Third Artillery. On the reviewing stand on Vanness Avenue were Gen. Shafter, Gov. Poynter of Nebraska, and several members of his staff, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and their friends and ladies.

The troops will remain in camp until they are mustered out, but the exact date has not yet been determined.

FILIPINOS GAINING STRENGTH.

Army Officer Writes That They Are Daily Becoming More Formidable —100,000 Americans Needed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—An officer of one of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines has written the following letter to The Associated Press under date of Manila, June 27:

"The arrival of the rainy season finds the insurrection as vigorous as it has been at any time since the outbreak. The insurgent armies are well recruited, notwithstanding their heavy losses, and are well fed and clothed. They have profited by their five months of warfare against the Americans. They are fast adopting American tactics and are becoming better disciplined and more skillful in the use of their weapons every day.

"Over one hundred thousand soldiers should be here ready for business by the beginning of the dry season in November. Garrisons could then be stationed at strategic points. A continuous warfare cannot be carried on in this enervating climate by the same troops. Frequent reliefs are necessary.

"Troops should not be kept here longer than a year. Men from a Northern climate retain their native vigor for six or eight months after arrival here, and then begin to succumb to the various ailments of tropical weather. This is exemplified in the cases of the volunteers and those regulars who have been in the Philippines since last Summer. The most of them are saturated with malaria, many have rheumatism, and all are greatly debilitated. They are unfit for further duty and recuperation seems slow and unsatisfactory. As it is with them so it is likely to be with their successors.

"The eight million people of the Philippines are as highly civilized as the twelve million of Mexico. If the American people will imagine the United States to have acquired Mexico against her will and to be engaged in an attempt to put down a universal rebellion of Mexicans with 20,000 troops, they will have a duplicate picture at close range of the situation in the Philippines, except that the climate of the Philippines is from 10 to 15 degrees more tropical than that of Mexico."

SENATOR BURROWS'S VIEWS.

Talks of the Philippines—War Is a Disadvantage to the Republican Party—Cannot Let Go Now.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Burrows of Michigan, in an interview this afternoon, said:

"It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year, and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be to the disadvantage of the Republican Party. Unless the war in the Philippines speedily ends it will become an important political factor, and its continuance will make the outlook for Republican success uncertain to say the least.

"No one yet knows what possibilities are to be afforded by China, which seems now to be staggering to her fall. If there is to be a great development in that direction, I certainly want the United States to have a share. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that we may run counter at any moment to England, France, or Germany, and I believe that England, now apparently so friendly, will strike at us the moment we cross her threshold. More than this, I say frankly that if our participation in the Eastern trade is to be purchased at the cost of an indefinite war in the Philippines, we will pay a very large price for what we receive.

"The President is acting wisely, in my opinion, in endeavoring to restore peace and order in the Philippines by sending an increased army to assist Gen. Otis. If the additional troops cannot restore peace, Congress will have to deal with the problem, and it should have, by the 1st of December, some definite information upon which to act. Victory for the Republican Party next year will be made more certain by the success of our arms in the Philippines.

"I do not see how we could leave the Philippines now," added the Senator. "We cannot surrender our ships to Aguinaldo and say to him that he can murder our soldiers. Now that we have commenced the only thing we can do is to end the conflict as soon as possible. After that is done the question of the disposition of the islands or their permanent retention rests with the people and with Congress."

DEATH REPORT FROM MANILA.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department to-day received the following death report from Gen. Otis, at Manila:

Gunshot Wound, Accidental, May 6—Henry Lehmay, Third Infantry.
Baccabulos, June 15, at Carlota, Negros—Charles Gardinell, Company F, First California.
Tubercular Meningitis, June 23—Frank J. Murray, Company A, First California.
Diarrhea, July 11—Frank Bohner, Company M, Twenty-third Infantry; July 23—Wesley Lytle, Wyoming Infantry.
Deaths from Typhoid Fever—Peter Manz, Third Infantry, Company F, July 25; John F. Walker, Corporal, Company G, Fifty-first Iowa.
Shot, Accidental, July 22—James McGuire, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sixteenth Infantry, Company B.
Syncope—Christian Bosold, Company M, Seventeenth Infantry.
Dysentery—John J. Bowen, Company G, First California; July 24—Thomas Brether, Sergeant, Company E, Ninth Infantry.
Peritonitis—William Beauchane, Company F, First Idaho.
Anaemia, July 23—William Nicholas, Company E, Fourth Infantry.
Stabbed by Natives, July 26—John M. Gamble, Battery K, Third Artillery.
Enteritis, July 27—George Geller, Twelfth Infantry, Company A.

Gen. Otis Reports Casualties.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Gen. Otis cabled the following additional casualties:

Killed—July 26, at Calamba, Quartermaster Sergt. Fred Suppinal, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry.
Wounded—Fourth Cavalry, Troop G, James A. Reese, leg, severe; First Washington, Company H, Fred L. Ballau, shoulder, slight; Twenty-first Infantry, Company D, Peter Christie, temple, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, Company F, Charles Grottendick, abdomen, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, Company I, Corp. Godwin J. Lane, back, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, Company H, William H. Phillips, hand, slight; July 27, at San Fernando, Third Artillery, Blattery L, J. Virger, ear, slight.

Dewey Will Leave Trieste To-day.

TRIESTE, July 31.—Admiral Dewey spent the day at the Hotel de la Ville, while his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia, was being coaled. He will return to the ship to-morrow, and expects to sail in the afternoon.

DEWEY RECEPTION DECORATIONS

Plans for the decoration of the houses along the line of march of the land parade during the reception for Admiral Dewey were discussed at a special meeting of the National Society of Mural Painters, which was held last night in the studio of John La Farge, the President of the society, at 51 West Tenth Street. The meeting was inspired by a note received by the society from the Committee on Decorations of the Dewey celebration.

About fifteen members of the society attended the meeting. Several plans were talked over looking toward the harmonious decorations by means of bunting and standards of the structures along the route of the parade. A decision, which, however, is subject to change, was reached, and a report will be presented to the Committee on Decorations at its meeting to-morrow.

In order to carry out the plans of the society, President La Farge appointed a committee of which he himself is Chairman, and Joseph Lauber, C. R. Lamb, H. Schladermundt, C. Y. Turner, F. E. Lamb, Will H. Low, George W. Maynard, Maitland Armstrong, E. D. Sperry, and W. B. Van Ingen, members. All the members of the society who are in the city will give their services free.

Besides the decoration of the buildings along the route of the parade, the society considered requests to take part in preparing plans for the decorations of the United States Building at the Paris Exposition and the decorative treatment of the buildings of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo.

SAMPSON WANTS PRIZE MONEY

Files Libel Against Spanish Ship and Stores for Himself and Officers and Men of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has filed a suit in the Supreme Court of the District, libeling the Spanish vessel of war Maria Teresa and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and other Spanish war vessels.

In his bill he says that he brings the suit in his own behalf, and also in behalf of all the officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy who served with the United States naval force and took part in the naval engagement off Santiago de Cuba on July 3, 1898, and in captures made subsequent thereto.

Admiral Sampson says that the fleet of the United States was acting under his immediate command as commander in chief; that Commodore Winfield S. Schley was the commanding officer of a division of the fleet under his orders, and Capt. French E. Chadwick was Fleet Captain, or Chief of Staff.

He recites the capture of the Spanish vessels, and says that the captured property has been or will be surveyed, appraised, and inventoried, adding: "This will show that the Teresa was worth $700,000 over and above the cost of recovery."

He asks a rule upon the Secretary of the Navy to show cause why the value of the captured property shown, or which may be shown, by the survey, appraisal, and inventory, should not be deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the court, in this cause.

BUREAU CHIEFS ADMONISHED.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Long has been compelled to take notice of some personal exchanges of opinion between the naval bureaus in the course of official business. Before he left the city to-day he addressed an identical note to the three bureaus of construction, engineering, and equipment, directing attention to certain extracts from official letters that were not proper, and warning the bureau chiefs that comments similar to those contained in the extracts were entirely unnecessary and tended to retard and prevent the transaction of business by provoking retaliation.

The bureau chiefs are told to omit hereafter in their communications all such criticisms and expressions of judgment upon the way in which the duties of other bureaus are performed. They are directed to confine themselves to statements of opinions pertaining to the matter under consideration.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following promotions have been made in the regular army: Benjamin F. Koehler, to be First Lieutenant of Artillery; Ira A. Haynes, Captain of Artillery; Leroy Eltinge and Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., First Lieutenants of Cavalry; Richard B. Paddock and James B. Hughes, Captains of Cavalry; Frederick K. Ward, Major of Cavalry.

Naval Militia on the Prairie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The cruiser Prairie, in command of Commodore Mackenzie, United States Navy, arrived this evening with the New York Naval Militia on board, for their annual cruise. The Prairie exchanged signals with the flagship Indiana, stood up the harbor, and then passed out.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Piscataqua has arrived at Newport.

The Annapolis is at Bath.

The Alliance has arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Dolphin has arrived at Tompkinsville.

The Adams has sailed from Yerba Buena for Mare Island.

The Machias has sailed from San Juan for Santo Domingo.

New Regiments Nearly Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The enlistments Saturday for the Philippine regiments were 475, making a total of 7,567. Col. Pettit's regiment, the Thirty-first, has 1,309, just one short of the full quota. The next is Col. Bell's, the Twenty-seventh, with 1,176, and Col. Gardiner's, the Thirtieth, with 1,056.

BROUGHT SEVEN LIBEL SUITS.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Globe to-morrow will say: "Mrs. Josephine Woodbury, for some years an ardent disciple of Christian Science, has entered suit against Mrs. Eddy and her chief advisers for alleged libel.

"In all, seven separate suits are brought. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is sued for $150,000, the First Church of Christian Scientists for $100,000, Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Joseph Armstrong, and Stephen A. Chase, collectively, as Directors of the church, for $50,000; S. J. Hanna for $50,000, William P. McKenzie, Thomas W. Hatten, and Joseph B. Blake, Trustees and managers of the publication business of the church, collectively, for $25,000; Joseph Armstrong, business manager of The Christian Science Journal, for $25,000, and John W. Reeder for $25,000.

In the course of a statement given out by Frederick W. Peabody, Miss Woodbury's attorney, he says the suit is based upon the utterances of Mrs. Eddy at the recent annual meeting of the Christian Scientists.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

"THE GADFLY" DRAMATIZED.

Mrs. Voynich Coming to New York to Superintend the Production.

Mrs. Voynich, whose novel, "The Gadfly," has made a great reputation in a remarkably short time, is coming to America to superintend the production of a dramatization of the story which she herself has made. Stuart Robson will present the play at Wallack's Theatre, beginning Sept. 16.

Although it has been said by some that the dramatization of such a story as "The Gadfly" will be a work of impossible magnitude, all agree that if the salient points of the book are brought out as realistically as they are written the production will be a success. Mrs. Voynich has recently returned from Italy, where she collected numerous photographs and sketches of the quaint architecture and characteristic scenery amid which the plot of the story takes its course. These she will bring with her on the Teutonic, which is due here to-morrow. While in New York Mrs. Voynich will be the guest of Miss Marie Burroughs.

CHARLES J. RICHMAN ENGAGED.

Augustin Daly's Leading Man Joins Charles Frohman's Forces.

Charles J. Richman, lately the leading man of Augustin Daly's stock company, and for the last five years an "opposite" to Ada Rehan, has been engaged by Charles Frohman for the present season. He will appear in various special productions which are being arranged for Mr. Frohman's New York theatres.

Mr. Richman played the part of the East Indian Prince in "The Great Ruby." Other rôles in which he has appeared are Bassanio, in "The Merchant of Venice"; Orlando, and Charles Surface.

Olga Nethersole's New Play.

Olga Nethersole is now hard at work arranging the details of the production of "Sapho," a dramatization of Alphonse Daudet's novel by Clyde Fitch. Miss Nethersole has recovered from the severe surgical operation recently performed upon her, and will be in the best condition for the forthcoming production, for which she has engaged Hamilton Revell as leading man.

Miss Van Dresser in the Bostonians.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Marcia Van Dresser as the principal contralto in the Bostonians for next season. Miss Van Dresser proved a successful follower of Ada Rehan in "The Great Ruby," after Miss Rehan left the play and went abroad with Mr. Daly. She appeared in the part for only a short time, as the death of Mr. Daly brought the production to an abrupt close.

Plans of Walter E. Perkins.

The dramatic rights to Miss Mary E. Wilkins's successful novel, "Jerome, a Poor Man," have been purchased from Harper & Brothers by Walter E. Perkins, who hopes to produce the play next Spring. He announces that two prominent dramatists have been engaged to make a comedy out of it, and that he himself will appear in a quaint character.

Mr. Aarons Seriously Ill.

Alfred E. Aarons, recently manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall and now head of the Alfred E Aarons Amusement Company, is seriously ill with appendicitis at his rooms in the Calumet. The doctors will allow no one to see the patient.

A Parisian Leader for New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—M. Vianesi, first leader of the Grand Opera House Orchestra in Paris, is to come to this country as the head of the orchestra at the French Grand Opera House in New Orleans. This is the announcement made to-day by M. del Campiglio, the business manager of the organization, and who is also leader of the Apollo Club here. Vianesi has held his present position for eight years, and is a member of the Legion of Honor.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—E. E. Rice's "Summer Nights," with "The Maid in the Moon," as principal attraction, pack the Casino Roof Garden every night. In the theatre there is seen no decrease in the popularity of "The Rounders."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The orchestral selections of Mr. Kaltenborn's coterie of musicians and occasional individual performances afford a diversified programme to visitors at the St. Nicholas Garden. Friday nights, with their Wagner celebrations, are the most popular, although every concert attracts a large crowd.

TERRACE GARDEN.—The programme at Heuman's Terrace Garden is still given up to Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band. Especial attention is given to the Sunday performance, when the band is enlarged, and the programme elaborated. The concerts continue to hold their record as financial successes.

VICTORIA THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—Oscar Hammerstein promised a good show for this week, and last night showed that he had succeeded in fulfilling his promise. The European juggling marvel, Canary, is a new acquisition at the Venetian Terrace Garden and to New York. Belle Davis's pickaninnies are as popular as ever, and the other "holdovers" do not seem to lose their attractiveness.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Proctor's bill for this week contains much of interest, the main attractions being Charles T. Ellis, the German Yodler and his company, the three Goldens in a lively farce, George Meader, singer; Earl and Wilson, instrumentalists; Artie Hall, a breezy coon singer from the West; Bennett and Rich, with illustrated songs, and Sherman's performing goats.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Lovers of vaudeville shows who live up town had a chance for genuine entertainment at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night. The attractions were Clayton White, Agnes Paul and company in a comedietta, Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell in "To Boston on Business," Cole and Johnson and their coon comedians, Silvern and Emerie, aerial ring performers; Merrill and Valmore, trick cyclists; Nellie Maguire, vocalist, and many others.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Jennette Locke, the Western soprano, introduced by Manager Maus last night, was a great success. The recently inaugurated plan of filling the Lion Palace with first-class singers has borne fruit, as seen by the nightly increase in the better class of visitors. Katherine Rose, Annie Little, Eleanor Gavini, Pattie Henri, Marie Meister, and the Squadron A Band still hold their own. The performance is a very successful one.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—New numbers of the programme on the Aerial Magnolia Grove are numerous this week. Mme. Adelaide Herrmann and Smith and Campbell are the favorites of the "holdovers." The bill is still bristling with musical animals, freakish people, and odd attractions of every imaginable kind. Dancers, singers, jugglers, imitators, tricksters, and gymnasts all appear. "The Man in the Moon" is still drawing packed houses. Marie Dressler, who rejoined the company last night, is as great a favorite as ever.

KOSTER & BIAL'S THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Last night's programme was largely new, and throughout was attractive. The old features show the test of time favorably. Kate Dahl made her first appearance with some clever character songs, and Zelma Rawlston appeared in a novel line of male impersonations. The rest of the programme includes the Conture brothers, the De Filippis, Thomas J. Keogh, the Romalo brothers, Bessie Phillipps, and numerous other dancers and tricksters of various sorts. The Neapolitan Troubadors occupy the intervals between acts, rendering popular airs on the guitar and mandolin.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Coghlan and John T. Sullivan, in "'Twixt Matinée and Night" are the leading attractions at Keith's. The play has recently had a long and successful run at Keith's Boston theatre. Other performers of the week are Taciani, the Russian male soprano; Jennie Satterlie and company, in a farce called "Who's Safe?"; Ladell and Francis, the Gotham Comedy Four, the Bachelors' Club of comedians and singers, Bryce and Inman, the Bricht brothers, and Fialskowski, the animal imitator. There is an exhibition of biograph pictures, including many attractive representations of people and scenes.

Oversupply of Ice in Maine.

GARDINER, Me., July 31.—It is estimated that 250,000 tons of ice will be left over on the Kennebec this

MATCH FOR THE MONMOUTH

New Yacht Kanawha Takes the Measure of Long Branch Flier.

EXCITING RACE UP THE BAY

Steamer's Officers Make Excuses—John P. Duncan Says Nothing, but Will Accept the New Boat.

As pretty a race as has taken place in this harbor in years was reeled off yesterday morning, and resulted in the Long Branch flier Monmouth being beaten for the first time since she was built, ten years ago, and made a record all her own between here and the Highlands. A steam yacht did the trick—the Kanawha, built for John P. Duncan of this city. The keel of the new vessel was laid with the express understanding that she should beat the Monmouth. That was the contract. Yesterday was the crucial test.

The Kanawha filled the bill. She didn't have any speed to spare in accomplishing the feat, but she did it handsomely enough and showed that she needn't stay in the wake of anything in this harbor if she doesn't want to. Every inch of the race up the bay was exciting, and rolls of money changed hands in impromptu wagers made on the result by the 2,000 passengers of the Monmouth.

The Kanawha was launched a short time ago at the yards of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, who had been told by Mr. Duncan that he wanted the fastest boat in New York Harbor. She is a steel boat, 227 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 15 feet deep. She has twin screws and two triple-expansion engines, fed by four Seabury boilers, and a guaranteed speed of twenty-two miles an hour. Of course, she has elegant interior appointments, &c., but that plays no part in this story. Speed was the thing, Mr. Duncan said. He got it.

With her prospective owner and a party of friends aboard, the Kanawha slipped down to a point off Atlantic Highlands early in the morning, and lay in wait for the Monmouth. The yacht was so full of steam that she was fairly thumping, like an excited race horse. The Monmouth pulled out of her berth at 8:28 o'clock, and started for this city, with about 2,000 passengers, which is about double the usual number, owing to the "over-Sunday" excursion traffic. This added to the interest in the race, but handicapped the Monmouth, as her officers afterward pointed out. The latter said that the race was not prearranged.

Capt. Martin of the big steamer did not notice the Kanawha until she bobbed up in his wake about 300 yards behind. He saw that she was out for a brush, and called down to his engineers to "shake her up" a bit. The passengers felt instinctively that a race was on, and crowded aft to watch the yacht, the men holding down their hats, and the women getting out the inevitable handkerchief for any waving that might be in order.

The steamer seemed to draw right away from the yacht at first. Capt. William Miller of the Kanawha called for more steam, got it, and the race was on in earnest. The Monmouth's passengers split up into factions, and began to lay wagers on the result. It was said Mr. Duncan had friends aboard. The Monmouth was gliding along at a furious gait, her cutwater cleaving the water and laying it over in two great silvery rolls that stretched far behind, until lost in the bluish haze.

But the yacht was not left. With the faintest suspicion of a "bone in her teeth," she skimmed along viciously over the water, occasionally slapping a wavelet and sending a white shower out on either side. It was hard to tell which was gaining. The Monmouth's passengers continued to crowd up on her upper decks until the vessel had a racing "slant," which, however, failed to help her.

"She's coming on us," was now the cry.

"She's only holding her own," was the answer, and another wager was made.

The Kanawha increased her speed. So did the Monmouth. Nip and tuck they had it up the lower bay, and swished through the Narrows. Drowsy tugs awoke to the fact that a splendid race was on, and gave an impartial whistle of encouragement.

The yacht was creeping up. No doubt about it, but the gap was a hard one to fill. The race was half over. They flew by Bay Ridge. The bow of the Kanawha was now almost even with the stern of the Monmouth, and was creeping nearer, but very slowly.

They were off Robbin's Reef, and the bell buoy there seemed to tell the defeat of the steamer. The yacht was abeam. They shot by Liberty Statue. The Kanawha was passing. She had passed. It was all over. The Monmouth was beaten.

The officers of the steamer have excuses. They say her machinery was not at its best; that her load was too heavy, &c.

Mr. Duncan says nothing. He will accept the Kanawha from the builders.

SALE OF FIRST BALE OF COTTON.

$2,000 Paid for it and the Sum Will Go to Texas Flood Sufferers.

At a lamppost in front of the William Street entrance to the New York Cotton Exchange stood yesterday a bale of cotton swathed in the National colors and bearing this placard:

First bale new crop cotton, 1899, grown at Sinton, Patricio County, Texas, shipped by Gov. Sayers, to be sold for benefit of Texas flood sufferers in front of the Cotton Exchange, Monday, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers.

With noon the Exchange was deserted and the members congregated around the bale, and they and spectators made a crowd of more than 1,500 people. The auctioneers offered the bale for bidding, and President T. M. Robinson started it at $1,000. The next bid was $1,500, by G. W. Baily of Baily & Montgomery, but this was capped by $2,000 from William T. King, Superintendent of the Exchange, who bought it in for the brokers. The market value of it was about $32.50. Superintendent King at once notified Gov. Sayers that he could draw on him for $2,000.

The bale's travels have only begun. It now goes to Boston, and will probably be sold at the Chamber of Commerce. Thence it will go in succession to half a dozen cities.

SAYS COLOR LINE WAS DRAWN.

Mrs. C. F. Morse Sues Prudential Insurance Company for $500.

Mrs. Cordelia F. Morse, a colored woman, of 2,264 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, through Lawyer Rufus L. Perry, instituted an action yesterday in the Fourth District Municipal Court for the recovery of $500 from the Prudential Insurance Company. The case is to be made a test case of a new feature under the Civil Rights act, and, it is said, if Justice Goetting, before whom the proceedings have been brought, decides in favor of the plaintiff, nine additional actions of a similar character will be brought against the defendant company.

Mrs. Morse lives with her husband and eight children. They are all a shade lighter in complexion that mulattoes, and can easily be mistaken for white people. An agent of the Prudential Company is believed to have made this mistake when he insured the whole family in May last, as alleged by Mrs. Morse. The complainant alleges that on the day after the applications of the family were accepted by the agent the Morses were examined by one of the company's doctors. The physician is said to have discovered the negro origin of the applicants, and it is alleged that upon his report that they were negroes the company refused to grant them policies.

The action of Mrs. Morse is brought under Section 383 of the Penal Code, which relates to discrimination against persons because of their color. It is alleged by the plaintiff that the spirit of the section of the law has been violated by the insurance company.

The action will be tried before a jury.

Mrs. Payn Much Improved.

There was a marked improvement yesterday in the condition of Mrs. Louis F. Payn, wife of the State Superintendent of Insurance. She is at the Holland House, where she has been since her arrival from Europe. Mrs. Payn will be taken to her home at Chatham, Columbia County, today.

Gold Watch for Col. A. E. Dick.

The officers of the Long Branch Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., last Sunday presented to Col. A. E. Dick, the proprietor, a gold watch. On the inside of the case is the inscription: "Presented to A. E. Dick by the officers of the Long Branch Hotel as a token of esteem and good-fellowship. Season 1899."

GAS WAR AS BITTER AS EVER.

Neither the Consolidated Nor Standard Shows Signs of Weakening—Tempting Offers to Consumers.

Inquiry at the executive offices of the different gas companies in this city yesterday elicited the assurance in each instance that there is no change in the gas war situation. Some days ago Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Company, expressed the hope that the end of the war was near, and more recently he has remarked that "it is a useless and wasteful war and ought to be stopped."

On every hand there are evidences that the fight between the Consolidated Gas Company and Mr. Sage's company is being waged with increasing fierceness. While the cut rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet is still ostensibly in force, some large consumers find means of getting special rates below that figure.

So much of this "special rate" business has been going on that a few weeks ago there was talk among the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company of making an open rate of 35 cents per 1,000 feet. While the principal officers of the Consolidated say nothing, the subordinates who do the "hustling" for business frankly avow that the war will not end "until the Standard Gas Company surrenders."

A new phase of this rate war has come to light. A large consumer, whose property is in competitive territory, was approached by a solicitor from the company which was not supplying him with gas with an offer of a yearly contract at the current published rate, with the proviso that at no time should the rate to him exceed 60 cents per 1,000 feet. He quietly informed the representative of the company to which he was paying monthly bills, of this tempting offer. A short period of deliberation followed, and the upshot of the matter was that the consumer got a contract for two years giving him the benefit of the lowest published rate, and insuring him for two years all of the gas he wanted to use at not to exceed 60 cents per 1,000 feet.

A vigorous canvass for business is being made by a large number of agents of the rival companies in the Harlem territory. Customers are won away from one company one month and regained the next month, and gifts of gas ranges, patent burners, and other appliances are dispensed with a prodigal hand.

Persons who use considerable quantities of gas are almost able to dictate their own terms. To be sure, their bills are invariably made out at the prescribed rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet, but the cash payments, it is said, do not always equal the figures on the bill. It is a noteworthy fact that this gas rate war has increased the number of consumers on the books of both the Consolidated and the Standard Companies.

COL. GARDINER TRUE TO DUTY.

District Attorney Tells the Civic Club He Holds Office Only to Serve the People.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner made a speech last night to the members of the Civic Club, in their handsome new clubhouse, at 243 East Thirty-fourth Street. The club has for its object the promotion of good government and the general uplifting of the community. The organization is non-partisan and non-political, though its chief patron and the donor of the building it occupies, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, is a contestant for the Republican leadership of the Twentieth District.

The club auditorium was filled last night when President Joseph Watkinson introduced Col. Gardiner. Reading from the club's declaration of principles, the District Attorney approved them, one after the other. Especially he indorsed the club's principle of fighting in the open. "That is what I always do," he declared. "We who are in public life every day see in the press opposed to us statements derogatory to ourselves that we know are not true. That is one of the consequences of a free press, and a free press we must have."

Describing how he had pursued his education up through all the grades of the city's schools, Col. Gardiner asked: "Don't you think, my dear friends, that I owe a duty to this city? Of course I do. And in the great office I hold, whose responsibilities are greater than I dreamed, I am trying to discharge that duty. There are no politics in that office—only the good of the people. After eighteen months of unremitting toil, I am happy to be able to announce that we are up with our work. There'll be no more delays. We are ready, as in the case of dear little Marion Clarke, to try every case as it comes up.

"When I was asked to take the office I was very much surprised. The committee that came to notify me said: 'Colonel, all we ask is that you will administer this office in the interest of the people.' That's what I am doing. That's all I am in politics for—to administer my office in the interest of the people and of good government—and don't you forget it."

Col. Gardiner was frequently applauded, and when he sat down the club gave him a vote of thanks.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S ESTATE.

Thought He Left Its Settlement and Distribution to the Courts.

A man who is closely connected with the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's family said yesterday that no will of Col. Ingersoll had been found, and that nobody who knew the Colonel thought there was one.

"The Colonel did not believe in wills," he said. "All who knew him well have heard him say so frequently. His theory was that a man's estate should be settled and distributed by the machinery of the law constructed for that purpose."

"Do you know whether he ever expressed any wishes about the disposition of his estate?"

"No; it is very improbable that he did. I don't think he ever thought much about that subject. He considered the law fair, and was willing to trust it."

As to what Col. Ingersoll left, the man said he did not believe anybody knew yet. He thought it extremely unlikely that the family had made any investigations.

PROSPERITY IN VENEZUELA.

Officials Arrive Here on Their Way to the Paris Boundary Meeting.

A distinguished party of Venezuelans arrived on the steamship Caracas yesterday, and are at the Westminster Hotel. They will sail for Europe on the steamship La Touraine next Saturday. Among them are Dr. Laureano Villanueva, ex-President of Venezuela; his son, Carlos A. Villanueva, Consul General to London, and Señor Pablo Giussepi-Monagal.

"Affairs in Venezuela," said Carlos A. Villanueva, "are in excellent shape. Except for the low prices for coffee, there would be no cause whatever for complaint. Business is very good, and the people are heartily satisfied with the Administration of President Andrade. Peace reigns throughout the republic, and no trouble is anticipated. The affairs of the country have been so flourishing that it is probable the entire bonded debt will be paid next month.

"We shall sail on Saturday to attend the meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission in Paris. It would be improper for me to express what I consider to be the opinion of our people with reference to the probable action of the Commissioners. My father will remain abroad three or four months, and I shall go to my post in London.

"Señor Pablo Giussepi-Monagal has just received the award by the Venezuelan Congress of a monopoly of the manufacture of matches in Venezuela under Government supervision, and he will pay the Government 600,000f. annually for the privilege. Heretofore matches were mostly imported, and large quantities were smuggled in. The contract will run for twenty-five years, and a large factory equipped with the latest machinery is in course of construction."

Jersey City Official Weds Abroad.

Finance Commissioner John Mullins of Jersey City, who sailed for Europe about two months ago, announced in letters which his friends received yesterday that he was married at Leamington Spa, England, on July 19, to Mrs. Senoj, a resident of that place. He said he would make a tour of Europe before bringing his bride home. Mr. Mullins was a widower. He is the head of the firm of Mullins & Co., which has furniture stores in Jersey City, Brooklyn, Newark, and Paterson.

Wants Names of Fishing Clubs.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen, with headquarters at 20 Broad Street, is making an effort to learn the titles and locations of all the fishing clubs in this part of the country. Where possible, the information will be supplemented with the by-laws, constitutions, and officers and members of each club.

WEIGHS 325, BUT CAN SPRINT.

Mr. Jonghaus Leaves Seat in a Car Long Enough to Recover a Watch Thief Had Run Off With.

No person upon being introduced to Librarian Werner Jonghaus of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association would ever suspect that he belongs to that class often referred to in the sporting columns of the newspapers as "athletic Christians." He weighs 325 pounds and stands more than six feet in his stockings. His years are fifty. But notwithstanding these apparent handicaps he is an athlete of pronounced ability, as the following incident proves.

A year ago Mr. Jonghaus was relieved of his hundred-and-fifty-dollar gold watch on a surface car. Ever since that time he has been on the watch for the thief who would try to take the new watch that he was compelled to buy, the police having made no progress toward the recovery of the old one. While going home from church Sunday night on an Eighth Street car the long-waited-for chance to get even presented itself.

Mr. Jonghaus was seated quietly in a corner musing over the sermon he had just listened to, when he felt a tug at his watch. He glanced up, saw a well-dressed young man with light hair jump quickly from the car, and run down Mercer Street toward the police station. The giant librarian was on his feet like a flash, and in his frantic effort to catch the thief, it seemed as if the ramshackle old horse car would capsize.

"'Tain't no use, fatty. He's got you!" called out a small boy, who thought it was just a common, every-day fat man who had been victimized. With a leap that almost made an indentation in the pavement, Mr. Jonghaus got to the street, and started in pursuit. With giant strides he gained fast on the smaller man, who saw that his case was growing desperate. Stopping suddenly, he dropped the watch on the walk and shouting "There's your watch, I didn't think you could run!" he fled.

Mr. Jonghaus was more anxious to get his timepiece than to catch the thief, and he gave up the pursuit. The car in the meantime had jogged slowly on, and the big athlete had a run for it. Aside from a little loss of breath, he was none the worse for his experience when he again got aboard.

COMING BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Will Open Sept. 5 at Cleveland, Ohio, and Continue Three Days.

Secretary James R. Branch of the American Bankers' Association yesterday afternoon issued printed copies of the programme of the coming convention of the association, to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Cleveland, on Sept. 5, 6, and 7.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 5, by President George H. Russel of Detroit. Mayor John H. Farley will welcome the visiting bankers. Addresses will be made at the various sessions by Thomas H. Wilson, President of the Cleveland Clearing House Association; Col. Myron T. Herrick of the Society for Savings, Cleveland; William C. Cornwell of the City National Bank, Buffalo; William R. Trigg of Richmond, Va., and James G. Cannon of this city.

The delegates will be entertained with receptions, dinners, steamboat rides on the lake, and will partake of the hospitality of all Cleveland's clubs.

SHAM DEAF-MUTE ARRESTED.

Accused of Swindling Merchants by Bogus Orders for Matches.

A young man giving the name of James Arnold and his address as Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, both of which the police believe to be fictitious, was arrested yesterday afternoon and lodged in the Leonard Street Station to await arraignment in the Centre Street Court this morning. He is accused of swindling merchants by delivering packages of matches and collecting from $3 to $4 apiece for them, the actual value being only 40 cents. Arnold would deliver the matches on a fictitious order, alleged to have been given him by a member of a firm who was out at the time of the delivery. He pretended to be deaf and dumb and all his transactions were in writing.

Detective O'Neill saw Arnold go into a store on West Broadway yesterday with a package and arrested him. The police have been looking for him for a year. At the station he feigned inability to hear or speak, but when Detective O'Neill expressed sympathy with him he burst out crying and spoke, betraying the fact that he has been shamming. The police say they have four specific complaints against him, but make a request that all merchants who have been victimized appear against him in court this morning.

HABE'S CORPUS FOR DE LASKA.

Magician in New City Jail Must Be Produced in Brooklyn.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday for the appearance to-day in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, of a man who calls himself Duke de Laska. The writ was issued by Justice Stover on the application of Lawyer Joseph Koch of Manhattan.

Duke de Laska is otherwise known as Prof. Laska. He is a traveling magician and sleight of hand man, who gives performances and lessons in his art in small towns. He lives at 112 Chrystie Street with his brother, who is also a traveling magician. "Duke," as he calls himself, was arrested at his home last Wednesday night by Central Office men charged in a warrant issued from a Haverstraw Magistrate with the abduction of a young woman from that place on Sunday. He was taken by a Rockland County constable to the jail at New City and locked up.

Mr. Koch said yesterday that, in response to a letter from Laska, he wrote to the Sheriff of Rockland County to know why the man was detained. The Sheriff replied that he was held on a commitment from the Haverstraw Magistrate, which had been mislaid. The case was set for trial by the Magistrate at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at New City, but the time was changed, Mr. Koch says, to 7 o'clock this morning to prevent the prisoner's counsel being present.

Laska has recently been performing in Haverstraw. His sister-in-law said last night that he sent money to a young woman there, whose name was not given, to pay her fare to Weehawken, and that he met her at Weehawken, brought her to his home here, and on Wednesday, a few hours before his arrest, took her to Newark, where the two were married by a Justice of the Peace.

Will Declared to be Vague.

The holograph will of Margaret Peterson of Woodside, offered for probate in the Queens County Surrogate's office, at Jamaica, says in the text: "I leave to my two children, Charles and Joseph J. Peterson, everything I possess, and to my husband, Charles H. Peterson, equally as long as he remains single. Should he take another wife he must go out and have nothing more to do with anything else I possess. Insurance on my life to bury me, the remainder to be given to Andrew Hendrickson. The woman known as Perpen never to be allowed to put foot inside any place that ever belonged to me." The husband, Charles H. Peterson, will contest the will on the ground that it is vague and unintelligible.

Gave Notice of Intended Suicide.

Adolph Reidell of 254 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, whose body was believed to have been found in the Morris Canal, near Culver Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, visited the Morgue yesterday and identified the drowned man as Henry Tamsen, who resided somewhere in Eighty-fourth Street, Manhattan. He did not know the exact address. He said Tamsen was a cousin of ex-Sheriff Tamsen. Reidell further stated that on Saturday he had received a postal card from Tamsen intimating that he intended to take his own life.

Miss Donnell to be Taken to Goshen.

Miss Florence Donnell, the wealthy woman, who early Sunday morning aroused the guests of the Plaza Hotel and was sent to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, will be removed from that place this morning and sent to the private sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y., known as the Inter-Pines. Lawyer Everett P. Wheeler called at Bellevue yesterday and made the necessary arrangements for the transfer.

Boy Drowned in the Erie Basin.

Edward Wade, ten years old, living at 28 Cole Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday in the Erie Basin. He was playing on a raft with Frank Milton, ten years old, of 108 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and slipped off. Young Milton made two heroic attempts to rescue him, but failed. After the body sank to the bottom Milton dived repeatedly until he recovered it.

JAMES T. HYDE ARRESTED

Charles F. Bates Gets Revenge for an Alleged Insulting Remark.

BOTH MEN APPEAR IN COURT

Suit for Care of a Horse and Use of a Woman's Name Make the Two Horsemen Enemies.

Charles F. Bates, better known to horsemen and others as "Fatty" Bates, appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning in company with his lawyer, David Neuberger, determined to be revenged upon his former friend, James T. Hyde, who is prominent in social and horse circles in this city and at Long Branch and Narragansett Pier. Mr. Bates and his lawyer were on hand almost as soon as the court opened.

The charge against Mr. Hyde is perjury. On the application of Mr. Bates, a summons was issued several days ago for Mr. Hyde's appearance in court. It was not served until Friday, and because of the fact that Mr. Hyde was assiduously devoting himself to the Horse Show at Long Branch last week, it was arranged that he should appear in court yesterday morning. Lawyer Neuberger learned that Magistrate Mott would not be able to hold an examination in the case, owing to the fact that he was going on his vacation, and after a consultation with his client it was decided to make Mr. Hyde suffer the ignominy of arrest by swearing out a warrant.

Mr. Bates, who made application for the warrant, said in his affidavit that in a civil suit brought against Mr. Hyde in June of this year, in which Mr. Bates obtained a judgment for $700 for the board and care of a horse named Diavolessa, Mr. Hyde swore falsely that the horse did not belong to him, but that he had "given her to a member of Bates's family." Appended to the affidavit of Mr. Bates was the entry of the horse Diavolessa for three separate events for the Long Branch Horse Show in November, 1897, in the name of Mr. Hyde, which was offered as evidence that he had been guilty of perjury in swearing that the animal was not his property at that time. The woman referred to by Mr. Hyde as "a member of Bates's family" is, so Mr. Bates says, a well-known woman, and Mr. Hyde's allusion to her in the manner described aroused the ire of Mr. Bates and furnished a motive for the prosecution.

Just before the warrant was made out Mr. Hyde appeared in court with his counsel, Mr. Jacoby, and sat down in the rear part of the courtroom, appearing overcome by the indignity of having to appear in such a place under such a charge. Before Mr. Hyde appeared in court Mr. Bates said: "I don't care whether he comes or not. I'm going to have him arrested so that he'll have to give bail." When the case was called the two men, with their attorneys, took places in front of the Magistrate. There was a rapid exchange of glances between the two well-known horsemen, which bespoke anything but a genial regard for each other. In the courtroom, attracted by the standing of the parties interested, were a number of spectators of a class not often seen in such surroundings.

The complaint, affidavits, and application for the warrant were placed before Magistrate Mott by Lawyer Neuberger, and the Magistrate rather testily said that he didn't have time to wade through all the matter, but finally did so. After reading the evidence he signed the warrant and handed it to Roundsman Taggart, who was about to serve it, when Lawyer Jacoby protested against his client being thus disgraced. He asked the Magistrate if it was absolutely necessary that the officer should serve the warrant at once, and if his client could not be paroled until he had an opportunity to obtain bail. The Magistrate did not seem inclined to deviate from his established custom of not paroling any prisoner, and he impatiently directed the Roundsman to execute the warrant. He said, however, that the officer might accompany the prisoner about town in search of bail, giving Mr. Hyde until 2 o'clock to furnish surety.

When Roundsman Taggart, acting under the Magistrate's instructions, formally executed the warrant, the joy of Mr. Bates was apparent. Mr. Bates stood around, however, even after the case was concluded, evidently waiting to see if any further discomfiture was to be visited upon the unhappy Mr. Hyde. It was arranged by counsel that the examination should take place on Aug. 17.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hyde and his counsel reappeared in court and gave cash bail for $1,000, that being the amount fixed by Magistrate Mott.

DIAMOND MATCH MEETING.

Edwin Gould and James Hopkins Elected Directors — Stock Increasd by $4,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 31.—An important special meeting of the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company was held here to-day. Of the total of 110,000 shares of stock 96,092 shares were represented at the meeting. It was voted unanimously to increase the capital stock from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000. It was also voted to increase the number of Directors from five to seven.

Edwin Gould and James Hopkins of St. Louis were elected Directors. The other members of the Board of Directors will serve until next February.

Of the $4,000,000 new stock voted by the stockholders, $2,750,000 will be issued Sept. 15 at par to stockholders of record July 24, in the proportion of 25 per cent. of their holdings of old stock on that date. The remainder will be held in the treasury of the company, to be disposed of by the Board of Directors as they see fit. Although there has been no official announcement, it is generally understood that most of the $4,000,000 will be used in buying up some competing plants and wiping out the floating debt of the company. Edwin Gould, who is one of the new Directors, is the principal owner of the Continental Match Company, for which, it is asserted, he is to receive between $750,000 and $1,000,000 in Diamond Match stock.

BRICK YARD CASE CALLED.

Negro Arrested for Shooting at Arabs at Newburg Flees.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the case of David Williams and Charles Lewis, two negroes, arrested on Saturday for firing five shots with intent to kill at Charles Guerro and John Habash, brickyard Arabs, was called before Judge Rogers. Lewis was on hand, but Williams, who was one of the leaders, and upon whom was found a .48-calibre revolver when arrested, had fled. Sheriff Darragh learned that Williams had crossed the river to Newburg, and he and Chief Maria are pursuing him to-night.

The Arabs can speak but little English, a majority of them none at all, so they were considerably puzzled over the proceedings, but when they thoroughly understood them became greatly excited. They seemed to fear that Williams had gone for reinforcements.

Everything is quiet in the yards, and both sides seem to be awaiting developments, neither having yet resumed work in the brickyards.

Training Ship Cadet Drowned.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 31.—Cadet Kimball of the Massachusetts training ship Enterprise died Saturday from exhaustion after a long swim. Kimball, with a party of twenty-five of the cadets, was given an afternoon's shore leave and rowed to the shore near Long Beach, opposite the village of Orient, Peter's Neck Harbor, a narrow strip of deep water, lies between Long Beach and the mainland of Orient, and the entire party swam across the inlet, carrying their clothing on their heads. When the cadets started back they found that the tide had widened the channel, but all decided that they could swim it. When in the deepest part, Kimball uttered a cry and sank. Three of his companions brought him ashore unconscious. The ship's doctor was signaled for and worked over Kimball for an hour, but in vain.

Peary Relief Steamer Sails North.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 31.—The Peary relief steamer Diana passed out the Straits of Belle Isle on her way north last Tuesday. She signaled off Battle Harbor, Labrador, "All well." Judging from the reports of shipping from Northern Labrador, the Diana will meet heavy ice packs in the vicinity of the Greenland coast, and this will probably delay her return considerably.

INCREASED CANAL TRAFFIC.

More Business than in Any Year Since 1893—Increase Will Be 600,000 Tons This Year.

ALBANY, July 31.—The operation of the State canal system during the current season shows a marked increase in the total tonnage carried, as compared with the statistics of the corresponding period of 1898. The increase indicates that the season will be one of the most successful in the waterway traffic of the State in a long period of years. If the increase in traffic continues until the close of navigation, the total amount will be about 4,000,000 tons, a figure which has not been attained since 1892 and 1893.

The canal system has been in operation this year about three months, and during that period 1,406,811 tons have been carried, in comparison with 1,107,617 during the same period of 1898, an increase of 298,194 tons. If this increase continues for the remaining four months of navigation, the total will be about 600,000 tons. The total tonnage of the canals for 1898 was 3,360,063, and with an increase of 600,000 tons would make the total amount this year in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 tons.

The comparative statistics for the first three months of 1898 and the current year are as follows:

	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
April	.....	65,113
May	286,013	401,328
June	487,628	556,908
July, first week	110,387	123,021
Second week	94,837	125,089
Third week	148,552	135,402
Total	1,107,617	1,406,811
Increase		298,194

The canals opened on April 22 this year and on May 8, in 1898, so that there are two weeks more of navigation this year than last. From April 22 to May 1 this year 63,113 tons were carried, and from May 1 to May 8 about the same number of tons, but even with these advantages of the present season over that of 1898 there is an increase of more than 170,000 tons.

The increased traffic is due in the main to the betterment of the business conditions, which has resulted in larger shipments from the West. A disagreement among some of the grain elevator operators at Buffalo and the exclusion of several of them from the pool is said to be another condition having an influence on the increase.

The betterment has not in any way been the result of the canal improvement work. That can exert no influence until it is completed.

PECULIAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Engine Strikes Pile of Baggage and Hurls It Among Passengers.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 31.—A pile of baggage carelessly placed on the railway platform at Woodward Resort, Paw Paw Lake to-day, was struck by a passenger engine and violently thrown among 300 waiting passengers, several of whom were knocked down and severely injured.

Miss Clara Hanley of 262 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, is thought to be fatally injured. She was taken to St. Joseph.

HUNTINGTON ON EDUCATION.

He Explains His Recent Speech in San Francisco and Interprets It.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A special to The Chronicle from Greenville, Tenn., says that Collis P. Huntington has written a letter to Judge V. W. Grubbs, Chairman of the State Committee of the Industrial Commission, explaining his recent speech at San Francisco, wherein he said that the youth of the country were being overeducated. Mr. Huntington believes that education is not harmful in itself, but that the generality of young men spend too many of their most valuable years in the schoolroom.

DROWNED IN ONEIDA LAKE.

Dunn's Attempt to Save His Friend Nearly Ended in His Own Death.

UTICA, N. Y., July 31.—Jake Gehring and Charles Dunn, glassworkers from Cleveland, N. Y., started from that place yesterday morning to sail along Oneida Lake to Lewis Point.

One hour after starting the boat capsized. Dunn tied his companion to the bottom of the boat, but the lashing was broken by the force of the water. Dunn then lashed himself and Ghering together, and holding Ghering's head up with one arm, he clung to the keel with the other. He floated in that condition until 10 o'clock last night, when they struck a sand bar near Sylvan Beach.

They were brought ashore with great difficulty. Ghering was dead and Dunn was entirely exhausted, but may recover.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Chicago Police Say Dotz Has Four Wives Now Living.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Martin Dotz, said to have married six women, all but two of whom are said to be now living, was arrested here to-day. The police allege that Dotz, in Wheeling, West Va., under the name of Henry Doesing, married a woman who later died under suspicious circumstances. His watch and clothing were found on the banks of the Ohio River, but the impression of suicide thus given was dispelled by his arrest here a year ago for disposing of mortgaged goods.

Before reaching Chicago, Dotz married, in Milwaukee, Wis., Maximiliana Sperl, a Chicago woman and Elizabeth Schmidt and Carolina Schneider, both of Milwaukee. Upon obtaining their money, the allegation runs, he left them. In this city he took to wife a woman worth $12,000. She died suddenly, willing her property to Dotz, then known as Fred Hoh. His next wife was a South Side woman possessed of $1,000. His arrest at this point cut short his matrimonial experiences.

During the year he has been in the Bridewell. The police have been gathering evidence against him.

Fire Deprives Men of Employment.

JOLIET, Ill., July 31.—Fire last night destroyed the great fanroom of the converter in the Federal Steel Company's plant. The destruction of the fanroom, which supplied the air for the plant, will necessitate the closing of the mills for two or three weeks, and 2,500 men will meanwhile be idle. The loss on the building and machinery is $10,000, but the loss to the company will be many times this amount, on account of delay in getting out the work.

Fatal Duel in Kentucky Mountains.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—In a duel in a mountain road in Letcher County, Kentucky, to-day, William Smallwood killed his uncle, Clelland Smallwood, and was himself fatally injured by his victim. A quarrel of long standing culminated when the men met, and both drew revolvers and began firing. The younger man fell mortally wounded, and his uncle, shot through the heart, fell dead across his nephew's body.

Receivers for a Land Company.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 31.—Chancellor R. B. Kelly has appointed R. A. Mitchell of Gadsden and O. H. Parker of Anniston receivers for the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company, which owns 600 acres of improved and unimproved lands in and around the City of Gadsden. The suit was brought for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company and of distributing its assets among the stockholders.

Henry Acton's House Robbed.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 31.—The residence of Henry Acton of the New York Custom House was entered this afternoon by a thief while the family was absent, and $45 in cash, a gold watch and chain, and a diamond ring stolen. Two weeks ago the safe in the Demarest Hotel, a short distance from Mr. Acton's residence, was blown open, and $700 stolen.

A New Yorker's Wife Gets a Divorce.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mrs. Mabel R. Littell, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum, former Pension Commissioner, was to-day granted an absolute divorce from her husband, J. Reed Littell, a prominent patent attorney of New York City. Desertion was given as the ground for divorce.

Woman Shoots Her Defamer.

HOPKINSVILE, Ky., July 31.—Miss Fannie Goodwin, a milliner at Fairview, this county, shot and mortally wounded Bryan Allegreen to-day. She charged that he had slandered her.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

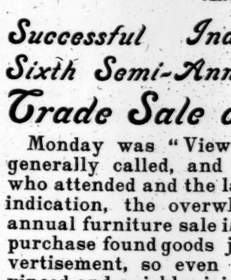
Successful Inauguration of Our Sixth Semi-Annual

Trade Sale of Furniture.

Monday was "View Day," or Opening Day, as it is generally called, and if the great throng of visitors who attended and the large sales can be taken as an indication, the overwhelming success of our semi-annual furniture sale is assured. Those who came to purchase found goods just as represented in our advertisement, so even the skeptical were soon convinced and quickly joined the ranks of purchasers. This great sale will be continued throughout the month of August, and while it lasts New Yorkers will have a chance to buy furniture at much lower prices than are quoted elsewhere. The stock is too large to permit a mention of every item in any one advertisement, but from time to time due notice will be given of the greatest values. Here are some additional offerings for to-day's sale:

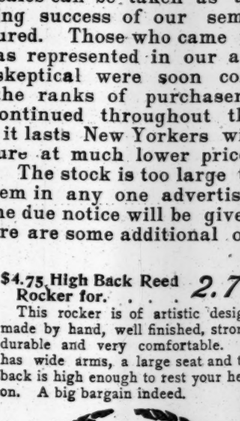
$4.75 High Back Reed Rocker for. . . . 2.75

This rocker is of artistic design, made by hand, well finished, strong, durable and very comfortable. It has wide arms, a large seat and the back is high enough to rest your head on. A big bargain indeed.



$6.00 Oak or Mahogany Morris Chair for 3.50

A strong chair, well made and well finished, fitted with denim cushions of assorted colors, can be adjusted to four reclining positions; just the chair to lounge or read in; quality considered, the cheapest and best Morris chair in the market to-day.



$6.00 Oak or Mahogany Chiffonier for 3.90

This Chiffonier has 5 large, deep, roomy drawers that work perfectly and a large hat box; the front is fluted and the top is handsomely carved, in fact as well made and as well finished as a chiffonier that would cost you $20 elsewhere.

$5.00 one-inch Post Iron Bed for. . . . 2.90

This is a heavy iron bed, 4 feet x 4 feet 6 inches in size, and is made of iron tubing, not of gas pipe; has full weight angle irons, weighs about 50 lbs., and has 5 coats of baked enamel. Unquestionably the cheapest and best bed on the market to-day at the price quoted.

NO MAIL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED FOR ADVERTISED FURNITURE.

We reserve the right to limit the quantity to be sold to any one person, as a protection against dealers.

BANKRUPTCY OF DR. GAGNON.

His Wife and Former New York Manager and George M. Pullman Testify About His Affairs.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 31.—When the hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings of Dr. George S. Gagnon was resumed this morning before Referee Frederick Parker, Mrs. Gagnon, the doctor's wife, was placed in the witness chair. The lawyers retained by the creditors sought to ascertain the amount of Mrs. Gagnon's income and the amount which she gives monthly to her husband. When Dr. Gagnon was examined he testified that his only possessions were a bicycle and a gun, but it is alleged by the creditors that he has made conveyances to his wife and sales to others.

Mrs. Gagnon arrived here on the 10 o'clock train from Long Branch, accompanied by her husband, George M. Pullman, and William L. Wight, the last named being a friend of her husband and at one time the manager of the New York office of the dental association in which Dr. Gagnon was interested. Mrs. Gagnon testified that she was the daughter of S. Lester Burton of Chicago, who died several years ago, leaving a large estate. She said that she was married to Dr. Gagnon in December, 1896, and that a few months later she commenced giving him money and continued to do so until the time of the much-discussed bills of sale in April, 1898. She said that she received a large income from her father's estate and turned it over monthly to her husband, in whom she had implicit confidence, reserving for herself only a comparatively small amount, which she termed her pin money, expecting the doctor to supply her clothing and pay their household expenses out of what she gave him.

The lawyers for the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58

TWELVE PAGES.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1900.

The London correspondent of THE TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW says in his latest dispatches:

On an average I should say that the probability is that European demands upon American farmers will be heavier this year than last. Should the crops in the Indian Northwest fail, as it is now feared they will, much larger food supplies must come from you, and again give to you supreme command over our money market.

The promise of the crops with which to supply the demands referred to is good. If the conservative forecast of our correspondent shall prove to be correct we shall have another year of heavy exports, probably, however, with larger imports of merchandise and relatively less purchase of securities to settle the balance. The exports of breadstuffs last year (ending June 30) amounted, in round numbers, to $274,000,000, which was $60,000,000 less than in 1898, but $76,000,000 more than in 1897. It is to be noted, however, that the exports of provisions and dairy products were last year slightly larger than the year before, so that the total of our exports of food products was $450,000,000, as against $501,000,000 in 1898. Should our correspondent's estimate be justified by the event we can rely for the year 1900 on a total not less than for 1899, $450,000,000.

What the net balance in our favor will be cannot be calculated with much certainty. Last year, with total exports practically the same as in 1898, the net balance fell off nearly $90,000,000, owing to increased imports. The tendency in this direction continues, and it is probable that there will be a further reduction of the balance. But it will still be very large. At the rate of change shown this year as compared with last, the balance would still amount to about $400,000,000. That would be quite enough, as our correspondent puts it, to give "supreme command" over the money market of London. The outlook is extremely bright for all except those who rely on general distress to promote their political ambition. It is needless to waste much sympathy on them.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

Verly little is left by the commission of 1899 of the General Act passed by the conference of Berlin in 1889. As a matter of comity to their predecessors the later Commissioners call their proposition "a modified and amended version" of the former organic law of Samoa, but as a matter of fact, it is an almost total repeal and modification of that instrument.

The Chief Justiceship is really the only relic of the labors of Count HERBERT BISMARCK and Sir EDWARD MALET and Mr. KASSON that is allowed to remain, and the Chief Justice will be shorn of much of his prestige if not of his power by the appointment of an "administrator," who is evidently intended to be not only a neutral but a foreigner. What the Commissioners of 1889 mainly prided themselves upon was no doubt the means they provided for regulating the succession to the Kingship. But all their devices, according to their successors, have begun, continued, and ended in failure. Not only all the political intrigues of the natives themselves, but also those of the European and American residents have revolved around this question. Each promising candidate was attempted to be "captured" by the English-speaking residents and traders on the one hand and by the German-speaking residents and traders on the other. And the upshot of the whole business was that after the King named in the treaty, a chief of very trifling account or influence in Samoan politics, had made a vacancy by dying, the German candidate for the succession turned out to be the man who, though unquestionably the most powerful and perhaps the most deserving of the Samoan chiefs, had been expressly barred from the succession in the protocol to the General Act of Berlin, at the instance of Germany. And this for doing to Germans exactly what he has lately been doing to Englishmen and Americans. The only way to prevent the Kingship from becoming a centre of native and foreign intrigue, according to the present commission, is to abolish it altogether. The substitute proposed for it is to give each important chief a bailiwick of his own within which he may exercise such prerogatives of sovereignty as can safely be intrusted to him. The Commissioners do not pretend that this will end strife among the natives, but they do seem to expect that their quarrels will be localized and diminished, and will cease to embroil the foreign residents.

At the same time the Commissioners recognize that a still deeper cause of trouble in Samoa is the jealousy and rivalries of the foreigners themselves, and the fact that any American or Englishman or German who gets into trouble can wrap himself in the flag of his own country and take shelter under its aegis. This latter fact is necessarily a constant inducement to political activity of a questionable kind on the part of foreign residents. This blunder the Commissioners propose shall be got rid of by taking away the Consular jurisdiction altogether and leaving foreigners accused of making political disturbances to what is expected to be the more impartial jurisdiction of the Chief Justice. But they recognize and frankly declare that there is no hope of permanent peace and prosperity in the archipelago unless some one European power is responsible for the maintenance of order in each island. This declaration points to a partition among the three powers concerned. The commercial interest of Germany is undoubtedly the greatest, and our own is doubtless the least. It is doubtful if we should ever have been mixed up with the Samoan business at all but for the scheming of STERNBERGER, which was too strongly backed from Washington, a quarter of a century ago. With the harbor and station of Pago-Pago secured to us and the most favored nation clause operating in our favor in Apia Harbor, it is hard to see what more we need ask in Samoa.

At any rate, the question is not one to justify the least excitement in its present aspect, and nobody that we know of, except The Cologne Gazette, is excited over it. The unanimous report of the Commissioners is entitled to and will carry great weight. Though their conclusions differ so widely from those reached at Berlin ten years ago, their action does not imply any disrespect to their predecessors. They have had two great advantages. One is that the Berlin General Act has been subjected to a decade of actual experience. The other is that their conclusions are derived not from the interested and partial testimony of foreign residents in Samoa alone, but are founded on personal inspection and investigation. We believe their conclusions will be acquiesced in by the three powers concerned, though even if their ultimate prescription is accepted, there is of course ample room left for haggling, though we hope not for squabbling, over the details.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

There were from the start several reasons for believing that Admiral DEWEY did not say the things that he was reported to have said by The Herald's dispatch from Trieste. One was that the Admiral is a cool and sensible man, not likely to make foolish statements. Another was that he is an officer of long experience in the naval service and is trained in much the same reserve and discretion as a diplomatist of like experience would be.

It is, however, unnecessary to consider the force of these reasons, because The Herald, with creditable candor, publishes the fact that the dispatch was a résumé of a "friendly conversation," the publication of which "the Admiral cannot regret more than The Herald does."

A correspondent, "dilettante," or other, who reports private conversation, can no more be trusted for accuracy and truthfulness than for discretion or good breeding.

THE CENSORSHIP AT MANILA.

The best statement we have seen of the doctrine that the newspapers have a paramount right to know and print an account of everything done or contemplated by the Government or its armies in the field is made by Mr. H. M. VAN METER in a letter to The Tribune. A few paragraphs from Mr. VAN METER'S able letter will exhibit his point of view and the conclusions reached by his stern and logical mind:

> There is a trust which is sacred, as all agree, and this is the responsibility of the press to the people for full and truthful reports of current events. To fulfill this there must be a fair and accurate account of all questions at issue, allowing both sides of every important controversy an honest hearing and an impartial presentation.
>
> This is impossible, however, if the Government is to be permitted to apply the gag whenever something is written or published displeasing to the powers that be. Whether at home or abroad, such restriction imperils the very genius of liberty and jeopardizes every element of justice and right.
>
> If justice is to be done to all, it is absolutely necessary that the needs of all should be properly known to be properly appreciated. This is impossible without a free and untrammeled press to act as the tribune of the people at all times. Especially is this true in a colonial system, separated from the sovereign or home Government by great distances.

These are sentiments which any high-school pupil in this land might fearlessly utter in a debate on the relations of the Russian press to public opinion. An audience of American boys that did not applaud these true, noble, and beautiful thoughts would under catechism probably confess that it was furtively watching an adjacent ball game through the uncurtained windows. Thus far we concur in the opinion of the learned and liberty-loving VAN METER.

Indeed, we see no occasion to dissent from his further declaration, that "the arbitrary assumption of power to suppress or repress reports of the truth to the public is reprehensible and intolerable to any intelligent people, and should not be permitted in our Republic."

We will go further, and say that the Republic will visibly totter and publishers audibly blaspheme if the tyrant's hand is thus lifted against a free press.

We come now to the specific application of these eternal verities:

> The Government that does not dare to or does not care to let its people into its confidence ought not to be trusted. It is neither Democratic nor Republican, but a cross between anarchy and monarchy, breeding a political monstrosity; a bi-partisan spoils system that may please the politicians or office holders, but can never satisfy loyal citizens at large.

Here it is our duty to warn Mr. VAN METER that his philosophy sags. He has suddenly sunk from the venerated platitudes of the founders to the mindless babble of the drooling babe. He has tripped over his own phrases, as have hundreds of other good men who have attempted to write about matters in the Philippines without taking the pains to think a little before turning the ink spigot. What a multitude of professional friends of man have gone down over those four words, "consent of the governed," which they apply to a little band of sneaking Filipino cutthroats incapable of organizing or maintaining a Government as freely as they would use them in reciting the history of the Declaration of Independence. They go further, and compare AGUINALDO to WASHINGTON. They are the victims of an indiscriminate and licentious use of analogy, a vice that has brought the habit of formal reasoning into such contempt that most women and many men no longer trust to it.

Mr. VAN METER'S trouble arises from his use of the highly misleading analogy between the humdrum public matters as to which the Government may with propriety and safety take the newspapers into its confidence, and the operations and plans of Gen. OTIS at Manila, who is engaged in making war and is therefore, by the usage of all times and all nations, exempt from the obligation of publicity. The correspondents at Manila are as completely under his control as his troops. He is a military potentate. To what extent he takes the American public into his confidence is entirely his business. The misguided persons who ignorantly or maliciously rail at the "censorship" would be surprised at the extent of his powers. During the civil war Gen. SHERMAN is understood to have threatened to shoot a newspaper correspondent whose untimely taking off in that manner would have left an appreciable blank in current and recent history. Indeed, if he had caused that correspondent to be shot, Mr. VAN METER'S letter might never have been published in The Tribune.

The fundamental truth which critics of the censorship at Manila fail to apprehend is this: The absolute prohibition of news dispatches from the front is the natural, normal, and permissible condition in time of war. It rests with the commanding General to determine, in his discretion, how far this rule may be relaxed. It is usual for American Generals to relax it a good deal. Gen. OTIS appears to have given the correspondents a much wider latitude than they had a right to expect. Anybody who construes his "censorship" as an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the press, and particularly anybody who maintains that a Government that will not upon all occasions take the people into its confidence, is unworthy of support, and stands in sore need of a kind of instruction that is not to be got out of the orations of PATRICK HENRY or the essays of the writers of The Federalist. It is by such rubbish that the fires of anti-imperialism are kept alight.

CAN STRIKES BE PREVENTED?

There was a marked difference in the treatment of the strikes on the electric roads in this city and in Brooklyn, and a difference still more notable in Cleveland. In New York the trouble was slight and brief; in Brooklyn it was much more extended and bitter; in Cleveland it was violent and is not yet settled.

Unfortunately, as we have already remarked, the public is without explicit and authentic information as to the facts in all these cases, and any judgment regarding them is liable to be untrustworthy on that account. But so far as the public is informed, the difference in the treatment of the strikes referred to appears to have corresponded to a difference in the degree of good understanding between the men and their employers. "I know my men," said Mr. VREELAND of the New York company, "and they know me," and there was substantial proof of the effect of this state of things in the document signed by a large majority of his men, and in their conduct when the strike was ordered. It would be rash to infer that all the men on his lines are satisfied, or that the methods of the company are beyond criticism. But the evidence is conclusive that there exists in the body of the employés a feeling toward their employers that was of great value to the company and to the public at the time of the partial strike. It is to be remarked also that in Brooklyn a considerable part of the men who had been longest under the direction of Mr. ROSSITER refused to join in the strike and manifested confidence in him. But their number was not so great as that of the corresponding class in New York. On the other hand, in Cleveland the strike seems to have been an out-and-out struggle in which very few of the men sided with the company, and a large force of new men was brought in.

However defective our information as to details, there is clearly a lesson of great importance to be drawn from these facts. They show clearly enough that the best investment a corporation employing large numbers of men can make is in establishing a thorough understanding with them. And this lesson fits in with the general experience of human nature. More trouble comes in all the relations of life from misunderstanding than from actual misconduct. If the relations of men are really substantially fair they will be satisfied with them in the ratio that they fully understand the facts. A very impressive illustration of this was given in the dealings of the late Col. WARING with the street-cleaning force. The great body of that force was the same as it had been under Tammany. No one will deny that it was of a sort naturally as hard to handle as any in the city. The men had been used to laziness, negligence, and irresponsibility, and Col. WARING undertook to make them active, faithful, and not only that, but proud of their work and of the high standard maintained in it. He succeeded in this apparently hopeless task by a very simple system, through which the men and his office were kept in constant and intimate communication as to every detail of the work they were engaged in. He established in every district and in each branch of the force a committee consisting of his own representatives on the one hand and an equal number of representatives of the men, freely chosen by themselves. This committee met at regular and frequent intervals, and on the one side and the other every matter of interest, epecially every cause of complaint against or by the men, was presented and discussed, and a decision reached if possible. Where the two parties could not agree, the matter was referred to a second committee, composed of representatives of the two sides chosen by the various committees. It was only when this higher and smaller body failed to reach a decision that any question was finally sent to the Commissioner. In all his term of service very few matters, less than half a dozen, if we remember rightly, failed of settlement by agreement between his representatives and those of the men.

Now, the value of results thus obtained is that they rest not on the enforcement of arbitrary discipline, but on the unforced conviction of all concerned that the results are fair and right. On that supreme fact the men could not be deceived or misled by their prejudice or passion, or by any mischief makers in or out of their own ranks, because they knew all about their business from the beginning, and had had their say about it, and had had their part in it. Surely if such an achievement was practicable with men of this class, it ought to be so with workingmen generally, if it is sought in the same spirit and by like intelligent and systematic methods. Instances could be given of success on these lines in private employment. They all turn on the essential condition of a candid and full understanding of the facts as they really are, reached by frank communication from the start. In the case of large bodies of employés, this involves organization, and organization directed to this end is clearly of the highest advantage to all concerned.

A LOST JOY.

In opposing the suggestion that the Alaska boundary dispute be settled by our leasing to Canada a harbor where she might enter and clear ships as from a harbor of her own, The Saturday Review sounds several loud and simultaneous notes of warning which cannot fail to awaken vague alarms in the bosoms of that part of the British public to which it appeals:

> With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos whom they went to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a tram strike is conducted with nitro-glycerine bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore, to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the empire.

The colors are laid on fairly thick in this revolting picture of the deep devilishness of the American character, but the composition shows a sad falling off from The Saturday Review's early manner. That large fecundity of malicious detraction which used to make us await with impatience The Saturday's arrival is sadly impaired. In these latter years it only occasionally abuses us in a manner to give us real enjoyment.

The Saturday Review is the victim of inexorable economic laws. It suffers because it has been deprived of the easement of a special field through general competition. Some years ago a newspaper was founded in this city, as it were, on an idea. Its founder declared that there were fools enough in New York to support generously a newspaper carefully edited to their tastes and capacities. He was right. The revenues of his paper for several years supported him in affluence in Belgium, Bulgaria, Beloochistan, and other foreign parts. The foundation idea of The Saturday Review of London is of a like nature. The conductors of that journal have insisted that there were enough mean-spirited Englishmen to support a mean-minded paper. Accordingly, with unflagging mendacity, malice, and misrepresentation, they have confidently appealed to a constituency whose characteristics were the cankered heart, the iron-bound mind, the impacted gall duct, the love of calumny, doubt as to the present and despair of the future, a bitterness of speech which no sweet milk of human kindness ever instigated, and a gloominess of mind that no ray of sunlight ever dispelled. And this joyful Saturday Review for the delectation of this jocund crowd, was accustomed to pour out weekly vials of vitriol upon the people, the institutions, and the customs of this Republic.

The Saturday has of late suffered a serious abridgment of prestige because other newspapers not professionally pessimistic have by frequent lapses into its peculiar manner so trenched upon its field and captured its public that its occupation is mostly gone. The British public has discovered that there is headache enough among the editors of the newspapers proper amply to supply its need, and The Saturday's specialty has become a promiscuous avocation. The most lamentable defect is the falling off in the polish and fine, cultivated spirit of its abusive articles on America. Headache is a marketable commodity only when it is of the very highest quality.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wounds not made by bullets, and inflicted recently enough still to be painful, are just now receiving more of Gen. MILES'S attention, it is safe to assume, than the one which he received one Sunday morning in the May of 1863, near the town, since somewhat famous, of Chancellorsville, Va. Be that as it may, he was not a little interested the other day when he opened a letter and found in it the names of two men, one of whom, in all human probability, fired the shot that came very near making forever impossible any "Miles controversy" of any kind whatever. The writer of the letter, Mr. A. J. MCBRIDE of Atlanta, commanded the sharpshooters in SEMMES'S brigade, and on the morning of the battle was stationed near the Fredericksburg road and hotly engaged with the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Regiment. About 10 o'clock his attention was called to a Union officer riding down the road toward the Confederate lines. Privates DORSEY and STRICKLAND of the Tenth Georgia Regiment shot at this officer, and saw him immediately turn his horse and ride slowly away. Reports of the battle, first seen by Mr. MCBRIDE a year ago, convinced him that the officer was Gen. MILES, and after further investigation he wrote to him on the subject. The General's reply told the other end of the story. "I was the person wounded," he said. "The ball struck me at short range—I should think not over 200 yards. It hit my belt plate in such a way as to cause it to glance, so that it penetrated the body a little to the left of the belt plate, disengaging the belt, and the sword scabbard fell to the ground. I was paralyzed below the belt. My horse stopped, turned around, and moved slowly up the road. I was taken off and carried in a soldier's blanket to the Chancellorsville House, where I remained until it was struck by a shell and set on fire. I was then carried on a stretcher five miles to the rear. Two weeks after that the ball was taken out, having penetrated the hip bone and lodged in the strong muscles of the left leg." It is an illustration of the new "era of good feeling" that the General expresses no emotion at all with regard to the men who shot at him, but it is a little remarkable that he doesn't even ask Mr. MCBRIDE what has become of them.

—Heroes, like the rest of us, must eat, drink, and be clothed, but there is a sentiment, widespread and deep-seated, that the heroism which claims, or even accepts, a material reward loses more or less of its lustre. This feeling was aroused the other day when Admiral DEWEY, in behalf of himself and his officers and crews libeled the ships and war material captured at Manila, and, as a basis for the computation of prize money due, presented what seemed to be a lamentably complete and detailed list of property that used to belong to Spain and now belongs to the United States. People knew, of course, that the Admiral had to do this, as a legal formality that was also an official duty, and yet it grated a good deal on their nerves, and none of us could help regretting that there was no way in which he could have avoided a computation on a money basis of the value of what he did on the ever-memorable May Day morning. A hero who could find such a way—wherein he was fortunate—and who did find one—wherein he was something better than fortunate—is Mr. FRED STRAUSS, who holds the modest position of deckhand on the steamboat Taurus. When that very moderately stately vessel brought her cargo of excursionists back to the Twenty-second Street pier Sunday evening, one of the passengers descended the gangplank with a baby on one arm, an overexhilarated husband on the other, and both on her mind. The husband stumbled, the wife pulled him to safety—and dropped the baby, which immediately rolled off the gangplank into the river. Now, the water between a steamer and her wharf is about as perilous a place as exists, and whoever falls or jumps into it risks several deaths besides drowning. When the baby disappeared there was, in consequence, no eager rush of would-be rescuers. In fact, just one man dropped into the black chasm. The one was STRAUSS, the deckhand. He took the desperate chances without hesitation, seized the baby with such gentleness as the circumstances permitted, and soon handed it up to one of the many hands waiting to receive it. Then the rescuer went swimming about after his own hat, being evidently a person of frugal as well as heroic mold, and, the hat captured, he hastily sequestered himself in the innermost parts of the steamer. Attempts to drag him forth to receive meeds of praise—and possibly of other things—proved ineffectual. He didn't "want no fuss made about a little thing like that," and remained in hiding till the crowd departed. That was rather the finest part of a fine deed. If he had accepted pay, or even praise, it wouldn't have been quite the thing it is now.

—Serious a matter as doubtless is this outbreak of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, there is no occasion for a panic and little excuse for doubting that the officials of the Marine Hospital Service will succeed, both in keeping the malady within narrow bounds and in soon stamping it out. The difficulties of the situation lie in the nearness of the Home to several large bodies of people, not all of whom can be easily controlled and not all of whom are thoroughly awake to the value of sanitary precautions. This, fortunately, is not the season of greatest resort to the neighborhood of Fort Monroe, but there are several large towns and numberless villages bordering the nearby waters, and several of these would be considerably safer from infection than they are if the proximity of cleanliness to godliness were better appreciated in them. However, it is a breezy region, with helpful waters all around and energetic action, such as the army and hospital men can instantly take, can hardly fail to prevent infection from spreading. And, anyway, yellow fever has been robbed of many and its worst terrors by modern science and modern sense. What Gen. WOOD has twice done in Santiago, where the conditions are much less favorable than they are around Hampton Roads, can surely be imitated more or less closely and effectively. The nature of the fever is well understood now, and the means of staying its progress are known. It is more than a little humiliating that there are still cities in the United States where this entirely preventable disease can still excite terror. Yellow fever can be carried anywhere, but it cannot stay long or do much harm where streets and houses are as clean as the ordinary decency of this age demands.

—We note with real grief and something of indignation that the pretty pedigree with which an eminent semi-American has been innocently amusing himself and his friends is getting despitefully used by certain of our contemporaries. What, pray, was the excuse for annoying Mr. ASTOR in this unfeeling way? It pleased him to give employment to some hard-working professional genealogist, and to pay for a long list of names and dates. If he thought them worth the money, why should anybody do more than smile kindly? But, alas! several somebodies have done much more than that; they moused around in French, German, and Spanish villages, searched histories and parish records, compared dates and names, and after performing much labor succeeded in—what? Why, in proving that this, like ninety-nine pedigrees out of a hundred, owes more to ingenuity than to learning, to fancy than to fact. It was taking a lot of trouble for very little. Everybody knew before that "family trees" were delicate vegetables, sure to be shaken to pieces by the wind of investigation, and best left under a glass case, where they can collect the soft and tender dust that hides the place where this or that branch disappears for a while into the fourth dimension. Mr. ASTOR'S did this no oftener than the average "family tree," and it might well have been left alone. Of course, he can get another at the same shop, but—well, the one he had was good enough, and they had bad hearts who dusted it off and showed its bad joints and empty places.

—With cruelty that it is no exaggeration to call fiendish, The Boston Herald calls attention to the fact that the sculptor who tries to show President MCKINLEY in his most characteristic attitude will produce a very queer piece of statuary. To be instantly recognizable, it says, the effigy will be that of a man with his ear to the ground, and how such a figure can be made either dignified or impressive is what it wants to know. The problem is indeed a hard one.

WOMEN ON STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me in the columns of your widely read paper to express my hearty concurrence in all "H. D. M." has said in her letter appearing in your issue of to-day. Being neither young nor "spry," and unable to walk long distances, I am one of the many who daily regret the comparative comfort of the horse-cars, with their low steps, and who long for a cheap cab service, which is inevitable when New York becomes civilized. Some of us shall not live to see that distant day; must we meanwhile endure the jerks and jars which, as "H. D. M." justly says, "put our insides out of place"?

True, a New York physician lately told me "an American woman ought to be ashamed not to know how to hustle," but another physician, an eminent specialist, spoke regretfully of the present modes of transit in American cities, saying that to the difficulty of climbing into cars and the endurance of the aforesaid "jerks and jars" might be ascribed in great measure the increasing development of female weaknesses, and predicted an evil effect on the coming generation.

But, I forget. American women, with their club life, entertainments in hotels and restaurants instead of in their own homes, have decided to discountenance and evade maternity, with its cares and confining duties.

In no country in the world is there so little home life as in America at present, and if, as has been said, "the more barbarous a nation, the more it delights in noise," and if New York is to be regarded as typical of American refinement, to what conclusion must one arrive as to people who enjoy such a pandemonium?

Will the writer on "Slow Passengers" kindly recollect that even when women are foolhardy enough to be willing to try to get off a cable car in motion, they are usually incumbered, in these pocketless days, with purse, parasol, and several parcels, and have perhaps one or more children to look after. The platform, front and rear, being usually crowded with men, it is not possible for them to grasp the rail with either hand, though amusing and minute directions are given about using the left hand!

The fact is, we must fight our way out through the crowd hanging on the straps, and are thrown off the cars with our belongings, thankful to find we have escaped with only bruises and no broken bones.

Instead of "adapting one's self to one's changing environments," when those environments are changing decidedly for the worse, would it not be more sensible to have modes of transit adapted to the health and convenience of the passengers—comparatively few of whom are athletes, able to jump on or off a car moving even at a slow rate of speed?

If THE TIMES will take this matter up success may be hoped for, "and your petitioner will ever pray," &c. OLD FOGEY.

New York, July 30, 1899.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" These are questions of serious moment for every one to consider. As we turn southward, what do we see? Blind justice, with insatiate and bloody weapon, is stalking through the land, dealing out vengeance in the perpetration of the most inhuman slaughter that ever darkened the pages of history. No class of savages can compete with the work of fiendishness as carried on by a Southern mob. It is a disgrace that such a set of individuals—with all due deference to the good people of the South—should have ever been born inside the portals of civilization. They are a disgrace to the Government of the United States, a blot upon its civilization. Nowhere else in this wide world can such injustice go unchecked by the appointing power.

It will be a shame upon the Government and a willful shame to every good and patriotic citizen to sit calmly by and countenance this most savage work of persecution, hate, and prejudice without calling a halt. It is all bosh to say that intervention by the Federal Government is impossible, and a cowardly disgrace to those that say it. A Government that cannot rise equal to its emergencies ought not to be. For the safety, honor, and perpetuity of the Republic, let lynch law be abolished. The negro's right must be respected as much as is the Italian's or the future will develop a volcano that will spread havoc and ruin throughout this fair land.

L. F. JAMES.

Lake George, N. Y., July 29, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Incompatibility.

"So your engagement is broken?"

"Yes; we couldn't agree. I like watermelon cut in round slices, and she always cuts watermelon in long slices."—Chicago Record.

The Root of the Evil.

"They seem to be eternally quarreling in Bolter's house."

"Yes. You know, Bolter came back from the Klondike with a little money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Magic of a Word.

"How, in the name of all that is wonderful, did you induce Putter, the golf enthusiast, to go gunning with you?"

"Why, I told him that I was going to hunt lynx."—Boston Courier.

The Country Doctor's Woe.

Tom—Pa, what's M. D. mean after your name?

Doctor (sadly)—I used to think it meant "Doctor of Medicine," but I guess it means "many delinquents."—Syracuse Herald.

The Referendum.

"I remember the referendum here in Indiana when I was a small boy."

"I don't, and I have lived in the State all my life."

"You have a very poor memory. Didn't you ever get into a dispute with another boy, and finally agree to leave the decision to the crowd?"—Indianapolis Journal.

TO BE EXPECTED.

From The Washington Star.

The centuries may come and go and bring
us fashions strange,
But through the lapse of ages human
nature doesn't change.
The man who's never satisfied, in language
old and quaint,
No doubt took up his stylus and wrote letters of complaint.

When David slew Goliath, there were whisperings, of course,
That he didn't show much science or much military force.
'Tis true he won his battle, by an accidental slip,
It was brave and very lucky—but it wasn't generalship.

And after Noah landed there was probably remark
'Mongst a lot of envious deckhands on the handling of the ark.
He somehow launched her safely and he kept his craft afloat,
But he had a heap to learn about the handling of a boat.

The centuries may come and go and bring
us fashions strange;
But through the lapse of ages human nature doesn't change.
And in the far, far future these same comments men will scan
On the military hero and likewise the sailor man.

McANENY'S SECOND LETTER.

Secretary Gage Will Not Make Any Reply to Civil Service Critic—Mr. Procter Makes a Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—When Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform League published his first letter to Secretary Gage, the latter took occasion to say pointedly that Mr. McAneny had not seen fit to send him a copy of it. After this statement had been made several times Mr. McAneny sent Mr. Gage a copy of the letter, which by that time had been printed and commented on all over the country and had drawn forth a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury. He accompanied the letter with a note explaining that he had overlooked the Secretary in sending out copies of his letter. It was plain that Mr. Gage was much ruffled by that incident.

The only knowledge Secretary Gage has of the second letter of the civil service reformer, which was published yesterday, has been gained from the newspapers, no copy having been sent, although it is addressed to him. This second and very pointed "overlooking" of the Secretary is regarded here as significant. He declined to-day in a most positive manner to say anything whatever about Mr. McAneny's second letter except that it was useless to attempt to carry on a controversy in which one party refused to be responsive in his statements. He will not answer the letter even if he gets a belated copy of it.

Somthing has occurred since Saturday to change the Secretary's opinion about the civil service case in Baltimore, or else the Collector of that city was mistaken about Mr. Gage's views when he left Washington on that day.

A. Lincoln Dryden, Special Deputy Collector, and Charles S. Montell, cashier, in the Baltimore Custom House, were directed by the Civil Service Commission to report for examination by to-morrow. They were appointed sixteen months ago, they claim, and have fulfilled the duties of their positions ever since. They were not called upon to undergo an examination at the time for their appointment, nor at any time during their service, until last week. They took the ground that they were not subject to examination, and paid no attention to the order of the Civil Service Commission.

Collector William F. Stone of Baltimore visited Secretary Gage on Saturday in behalf of the two officials and laid their case before him. After a long interview, the Collector returned to Baltimore, highly satisfied with his conversation, and that day it was announced in Baltimore that the Secretary had unqualifiedly indorsed Collector Stone's position, and that the two men would not have to pay any attention to the summons of the Commissioners. This view of the Secretary's attitude prevailed until to-day, when it was learned that Collector Stone was mistaken if he believed that the Secretary was on his side. Dryden and Montell will have to stand their examinations, and Mr. Gage so notified the Collector.

While the impression prevails that Mr. Gage had indorsed the position taken by Stone and his subordinates, a statement was given out as coming from President John R. Procter of the Civil Service Commission, in which it was declared that the commission had long ago realized the uselessness of conducting non-competitive examinations to determine the fitness of officials to perform their duties, for the reason that Secretary Gage retained or dismissed the officials as he saw fit without regard to the percentage they made on their examinations. The commission had no power to remove those who failed, and, according to Mr. Procter, every few of those who did not pass were removed by Secretary Gage.

Mr. Procter said that the commission had notified Mr. Gage that the examinations after appointment availed nothing, and that the successful passing of an examination should be made a prerequisite condition to any appointment. Such examinations, by order of the President, are given to persons holding "excepted" places.

Mr. Procter's statements were positively denied by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day. He said that no such request had been made by the Civil Service Commission, and that he could recall no instance in which an appointee who had failed to pass examination had not been promptly removed.

A CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENT.

The Governor Approves Rule Allowing Hearing Before Removal.

ALBANY, July 31.—The amendment to the new State civil service rules regarding causes for removal of persons from positions in the public service has been approved by Gov. Roosevelt.

The rules formerly held on this point that no removal would be valid unless a statement of the causes to which it was due should be filed with the State Civil Service Commission by the appointing power.

The new rule as now amended permits the person whose removal is sought to demand a hearing.

LESS DANGER FROM MAUNA LOA

Flow of Lava Has Been Diverted from Hilo Into a New Channel to the North.

HONOLULU, July 23, via San Francisco, July 31.—According to the latest reports received to-day by the way of Kalaieha, a great change took place in the course of the lava flow from the volcano of Mauna Loa on the night of July 18. The stream of burning lava which was steadily flowing toward the town of Hilo and threatening its destruction has fortunately been diverted in its course so that the danger to life and property is less imminent than at the time of the previous mail advices from here.

Ever since the flow began, July 4, the course of the principal stream of lava has been from the highest active cones down the mountain nearly due east, past all the sources of lava, until it reached and partly crossed the flow of 1880. Then it turned abruptly to the north in the direction of Kalaieha, on the side of Mauna Loa. It spread all over the side of the mountain, occupying an area almost a mile wide.

This was the condition up to the night of July 18. Some time during that night the first part of the stream, flowing eastward, broke through its bank about half way from its source to where it turned northward and formed a new channel, running northward down the mountain parallel with the old channel, but further west. This channel is carrying the lava toward Hilo, but less directly, and is keeping it nearer the ridge which divides the channel from the slope in the direction of the Kohala coast.

A NATIONAL BANK FOR HONOLULU.

To be Chartered First by the Hawaiian Government—$1,000,000 Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The first and only National bank outside of the continental boundaries of the United States is about to be chartered in Honolulu. Col. McFarland, who was Chamberlain to Queen Lilluokalani, has arrived from the islands to perfect the organization of the bank and to carry back the gold coin representing the stock subscribed for by San Francisco and New York capitalists.

A charter for the bank was procured from the United States Government by Perry S. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General, but it will not be effective until Congress places the Hawaiian Islands under the Territorial laws of this country. In the meantime the new financial institution will be known as the First American Bank, a charter for which has just been granted by the Hawaiian Government. The corporation is capitalized at $1,000,000, and one-half of that amount will be in the vaults, as required by the banking laws of the island, when the bank opens its doors, on Sept. 1.

NO ALASKA BOUNDARY MEETING.

Mr. McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Not to Meet Near Canada.

PLATTSBURG, July 31.—The story in a New York morning paper to-day to the effect that there is a possibility of a meeting between President McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, at a point near the Canada line to confer on the Alaskan boundary dispute, is hardly worth denying.

The only possible excuse for the publication of such a story is the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to visit the Hotel Champlain for a stay of a couple of weeks after the Canadian Parliament adjourns, which will probably be in about one week. If he should come here it is barely possible that he and the President may talk over the Alaskan boundary question in an informal way, but that any formal conference will be held on that subject at some point "near the Canada line" is not true.

ENGLISH CHURCH RULING

Archbishop of Canterbury Renders a Decision in the Ritual Cases.

OPPOSES THE USE OF INCENSE

Urges All the Clergy to Discontinue Such Practices and Carrying Lights in Processions.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a decision to-day upon the question of the legality of the use of incense and lights in the Church of England.

He said there is nothing in the Book of Common Prayer authorizing the ceremonial use of either. Incense was excluded from public worship, not because it was an ill thing, but because it was unsuited to the needs of the day.

There were clearly three reasons present to the minds of the Church authorities for its exclusion—the desire for greater simplicity, the desire for conformity to the New Testament on account of the original institution of the great sacrament, and the desire for reviving the ways of the primitive Church.

In conclusion, he says, while far from saying that incense is unsuitable or undesirable as an accompaniment to divine worship, that was not the question. It was whether the liturgical use of incense was lawful or unlawful, and he was obliged to state that it was not enjoined or permitted by the laws of the Church of England, and it was his duty to request all the clergy who used it to discontinue it.

If used at all, it must be used only to sweeten the church and outside the worship.

Precisely the same line of reasoning applied, he said, to lights as had been applied to incense. There was no authority for their use in processions. His Grace concluded by making an appeal to the clergy to submit to the episcopal authority.

BLOW AT CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Religious Intolerance Manifested in the House of Commons Arising Over a Church Procession.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Religious intolerance is not quite dead yet. In the House of Commons to-day William Johnstone asked the Solicitor General whether his attention had been called to the outdoor procession in Hatton Gardens Sunday in honor of the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, when various Roman Catholic clergymen walked in the procession, and whether, in view of the provisions of 10th George IV., Chapter 7, Section 26, which imposes a penalty on Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who take part in such processions, and also the proclamation against Roman Catholic processions issued June 15, in the fifteenth year of the reign of the Queen, and whether her Majesty will be advised to renew such proclamation, in the maintenance of law.

Sir R. Finlay, Solicitor General, said the only information he had was from a newspaper report, to which a member directed his attention.

It was not proposed to renew the proclamation.

ANTI-RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.

History of the Dissensions in the Church of England—What American Episcopal Clergymen Say.

A widespread agitation against ritualism stirred Great Britain both ecclesiastically and politically last Winter, and right on the heels of it came the trial of the cases just decided. There was much complaint that the Bishops of the Church of England were not uniform in interpreting the rules of the church. In different dioceses there were widely different forms of observance. Ritualistic practices which many members of the church regarded as in open defiance of the laws of the church came into vogue.

Bitter dissensions arose between Low Church men and High Church men, and the non-conformists took advantage of the disturbed state of affairs to push their demand in Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church of England.

On the night of Feb. 2 a monster mass meeting was held in Royal Albert Hall, London, to protest against the steady growth of ritualism. Ten thousand persons were present, and resolutions were adopted unanimously denouncing "the Romish practices in the Established Church." A telegram was sent from this meeting to Queen Victoria requesting her Majesty to have Lord Salisbury direct legislative steps against the practices condemned.

A feature of this great meeting was the savage hissing of the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York. About the same time that this London mass meeting was held the Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, listened to formal protests against ritualism from a large body of church people in Manchester. For several weeks this church question was the dominant subject in the British newspapers, and more than one of the London dailies predicted "a terrific storm in English religious life."

Cardinal Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop in England, commenting on the Church of England ritualists, said: "They are doing our work much better than we ourselves could do it. They are sowing the seed, while we, with folded hands are standing by waiting to reap the harvest." The situation prompted the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers to publicly ask "Is England to be loyal to the Catholic faith?"

There was a vigorous agitation in favor of an Ecclesiastical Courts Commission taking this question in hand and endeavoring to preserve discipline in the church. A law passed ten years ago provided that any questions of creed or ritual coming before the Supreme Court might be referred to such an ecclesiastical commission with permission to report to the court what in its opinion was the law, the doctrine, and the usage of the church.

AN INQUIRY WAS BEGUN.

As a result of all this agitation the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., and the Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, D. D., began on May 8 a formal hearing of charges against two clergymen.

The Rev. Henry Westall, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeech Gardens, was accused of ceremonial use of incense and lights, and the Rev. Edward Ram, Vicar of the Church of St. John, Timberhill, Norwich, was accused of having made ceremonial use of incense. Counsel appeared on both sides, but it was understood at the outset that the effect of the decision would be only a moral one.

On the second day of this trial John Kensit, a noted anti-ritualist, created a sensation by rising before the Bishop and protesting against the proceedings. He said: "I protest especially against this inquiry by your Graces, who for years have deliberately set at naught your solemn ordination vows and allowed, and often promoted, well-known lawbreakers in the Church."

In the House of Commons, on the 10th of last May, the Church Discipline bill was defeated by 310 to 156, and a Government amendment to the bill was adopted without dissent, to the effect that unless the efforts now making by the Archbishops and Bishops to secure due obedience by the clergy are speedily effectual "further legislation will be required in order to maintain observance of the existing law of the Church of the realm."

NEW YORK CLERGYMEN'S VIEWS.

Several Episcopal clergymen of this city were interviewed yesterday in regard to the decision rendered by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Most of them were averse to the use of their names, not desiring to incur the risk of being drawn into controversy on the subject. The view generally expressed was that the magnitude of the controversy in England had been overestimated by the newspapers and that the decision, even if it had been couched in more positive terms, would have produced no widespread effect.

In view of the fact that the use of incense and processional lights is not absolutely prohibited by the decision, which appears to be little more than an appeal for harmony, it was thought that its effect would be purely moral. It was predicted, however, in view of the general respect in England for the constituted authority, civil and ecclesiastic, that the decision would result in the abandonment in numerous parishes of the practices frowned upon by the Archbishops.

As to the extent to which ritualism prevails in England, it was said that the use of incense and processional lights was confined to about 250 or 300 parishes out of the 15,000 comprising the Established Church. While the advocates of these ceremonials had made a good deal of noise and succeeded in attracting general attention to the controversy, it was asserted that the division between the High and Low Churchmen had been greatly exaggerated. Most of the churches using the forms under discussion, it was said, were independent of State support, so that the ecclesiastical authorities, even if they desired to do so, could not deprive them of any portion of the funds by which they are maintained.

It was thought that the decision might have a slight moral effect in this country, as the opinion of two such eminent authorities on canonical law as the Archbishops of Canterbury and York would naturally attract attention, everywhere. It was said, however, that there was nothing in the United States which could be dignified by the name of a ritualistic movement, the few instances of the use of High Church ceremonials being only sporadic and not indicative of any well-defined tendency.

RITUALISM IN THIS COUNTRY.

Attention was called by one of the clergymen interviewed to an editorial in the latest issue of The Church Standard, a Philadelphia publication, edited by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, which was regarded as stating pretty well the general view held in the United States regarding ritualism. The writer of this article, discussing the argument submitted by the Rev. H. Westall to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in support of the use of incense and processional lights, declares that there is no question of the lawfulness of employing incense in the celebration of divine worship under the Mosaic law, but that there is no proof that incense was ever used in connection with the Christian worship of the Apostolic age or was a general custom in the early worship of the Church of England. Continuing, the writer says:

As to the use of processional lights, there is little to be said. It is not pretended that anything in the law or in the Book of Common Prayer gives the slightest countenance to the practice; and we should be sorry if it did, for anything more absurd in this age of the world than the spectacle of men and women marching around with lighted candles in their hands while the sun shines down upon them we cannot imagine. In this matter we are not swayed by any prejudice against the ceremonial use of lights. To our own eyes light is the most beautiful of all things and the most appropriate adornment of the sanctuary. We believe it to be a lawful adornment. Processional lights are a very different thing; there is absolutely nothing in canon or custom to countenance them; and if they were allowed they would add no dignity, but rather contempt, to the ceremonies in which they might be used.

We lay down "The Case for Incense and Processional Lights" with something like a feeling of humiliation at the thought that such a controversy should have sprung up on such a subject. Just at the present time the question is whether men shall continue to pray at all, and whether there is any Father in heaven to pray to; and it is at such a time that men of learning and devotion are actually squabbling over the trivial question whether they may, or may not, burn a few grains of aromatic gum while they say their prayers, and whether they may, or may not, walk about in broad daylight with burning candles in their hands! "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true."

DR. HUNTINGTON PLEASED.

The Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, who is a recognized authority on forms and usages in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was out of town yesterday, but one of his assistants, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, discussed the action of the English Ecclesiastical Court.

"I am certain that Dr. Huntington will be pleased with this decision," said the Rev. Mr. Johnson. "Dr. Huntington and the Archbishop of Canterbury are very warm friends and they hold the same views with regard to ritualistic observances. The low church men in New York are very decided in their views. They are opposed to unnecessary ritualistic practices. Aside from the fact that the use of incense and lights for religious ceremonials is not allowed by the rules of the Episcopal Church, there are many who can see no reason why such things should be introduced. They cannot see how religious thought can be stimulated by the use of incense and candles as symbols."

Father Guy Wallace, one of the assistant clergy of the high church parish of St. Mary the Virgin, said he did not think that the Protestant Episcopal clergymen here would pay any attention to the anti-ritualistic decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his associates. That decision would have no weight with high church Episcopalians in this country. "I think that many of our people will be inclined to regard it as a good joke," remarked Father Wallace, smiling, "or as a rather clever thing for the Archbishop of Canterbury to do. This decision will certainly not diminish the use of incense and candles in such of our churches as have been using them. I am inclined to believe that the tendency to ritualism is increasing among the Episcopalians in this city."

Bishop Potter, who is absent from this city just now, has the reputation of being a peacemaker. He never encourages controversies in his diocese, but he is believed to deprecate the tendency to extreme ritualism shown in some of the Protestant Episcopal churches here. Speaking in a social and unofficial way, on a recent occasion, he told this story about a lay member of one of the most pronounced high Episcopal Churches in New York: "This gentleman is very proud of his church and one Sunday he induced a Roman Catholic priest, a personal friend of his, to accompany him to one of the elaborate services. After it was over he asked his friend how he liked the service. 'Oh, it was very fine, indeed,' replied the Roman Catholic priest, 'it was beautiful; but I think that I rather prefer the simple service of my own church.'"

A CONSPIRACY IN KOREA.

Series of Dynamite Explosions Directed Against the Premier and Royal Household Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Oriental advices by the steamer Gaelic give the details of a series of dynamite outrages at Seoul, capital of Korea, evidently the work of a band of conspirators whose head is Prince Pak-Yung-Hyo and whose efforts were directed to demolishing the homes of the Premier and members of the royal household department. About 10:30 in the night the City of Seoul was thrown into a state of great excitement by six terrific explosions. An investigation disclosed the fact that attempts had been made to wreak vengeance on Sin Ko Sin, the present Premier, Pak-Ki-Yang and Pak-Chung-Yung, members of the household department, by blowing up their residences.

The explosions were repeated in different parts of the city on the 10th, 12th, and 13th of the month of June, the last being in the house of Prince Pak, which demolished a part of the building, injuring two coolies.

Police investigations in the latter case led to the arrest of seventeen persons, of whom six were women. Two of those arrested were the injured coolies, and, to the astonishment of the police, it was discovered that they had made the bombs used in the outrages in the house of Prince Pak, and were engaged in making more when the explosion occurred. Of the other fifteen, one has confessed that the whole of the plot was hatched at the house of Prince Pak-Yung-Hyo, and that some of the men who are under arrest are the men who have been laying the bombs about in the streets.

GERMAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Falke to Leave Samoa, the Jaguar Going to the East.

BERLIN, July 31.—The German third-class cruiser Falke, lately in Samoan waters, has been ordered home.

The German gunboat Jaguar will arrive at Matupi, Island of New Britain, in the Bismarck Archipelago, (near New Guiana,) Sept. 15, and will convey to his post the Governor of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, who will take over, in behalf of Germany, the Caroline, Pelew and Mariana Islands, recently ceded by Spain to Germany.

France's Relations with Paraguay.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—The French Minister here, Count Sala, has started for Paraguay in order to re-establish diplomatic relations between France and Paraguay.

REBELLION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

It Is Probable that Revolution in Favor of Jiminez Will Be Proclaimed To-morrow.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 31.—From a dispatch just received from a reliable source it is learned that a revolution will be proclaimed to-morrow or the day after to-morrow in the Republic of Santo Domingo in favor of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez.

According to this dispatch the entire western portion of the republic has declared in favor of Jiminez; and he is the only candidate for the Presidency throughout the rest of the country.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 31.—The latest advices from Santo Domingo report that Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo, the Vice President, urged by a number of his friends, has accepted the Presidency, promising to retain the present conservative Ministry in office. Pending the meeting of Congress, Gen. Figuereo will assume full responsibility and power.

Calmness prevails through the country, and a feeling of stupor caused by the tragic death of President Heureaux. Only in the environs of Moca is the agitation caused by the assassin and his friends apparent, and it is said that the partisans of the Government are increasing in numbers.

The Governor of Moca has taken measures for the preservation of order, and great activity is displayed by the troops of the garrison. Active preparations are being made with a view to surround the enemy and to repulse an attack by them, which it is thought may be made at any moment.

At San Lorenzo de Guayubin the Governor has appealed to all the principal personages of the city to pledge themselves to co-operate in the maintenance of order. Commerce is paralyzed through the country.

UNITED STATES OPPOSED.

Alleged Alliance Against This Country Among South American States.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Morning Post's Rome correspondent says: "According to news received here the victory over Spain and the growth of imperialism in the United States has led the large South American republics to talk of an alliance against the United States, and it is alleged that the preliminaries of such an alliance have been concluded between Brazil and Argentina."

Italian Squadron Leaves Buenos Ayres

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The newspapers announce that, in view of possible complications in Central America, the Italian squadron has started from Buenos Ayres. There has been an interchange of views between the Cabinets of the great powers with reference to the probability of a civil war in Santo Domingo and eventual intervention by the United States."

STORMS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Several Large Schooners and Their Crews Reported Lost.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 31.—News is arriving slowly, owing to the occurrence in Santo Domingo on Friday last of a violent hurricane which caused immense damage. Three large schooners which were in the roadstead of Santo Domingo were wrecked, and only one man of the crews of the three vessels was saved.

After striking Santo Domingo the hurricane moved to the northeast, devastating the country between Santo Domingo and Cotuy, forty-four miles from the capital. The telegraph lines suffered heavily, and great damage was done along the sea coast.

CANADA AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Resolution in the House of Commons Approving England's Course Passed with Great Enthusiasm.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, interrupted the regular business of the House of Commons to-day to move the following resolution in regard to the British subjects in the Transvaal:

"That this House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which her Majesty is suzerain, from the refusal to accord to her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its Government.

"That this House has learned with still greater regret that the condition of things there existing has resulted in intolerable oppression, and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of her Majesty's subjects in her South African possessions.

"That this House, representing a people who have largely succeeded by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population in harmonizing arrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of Government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of her Majesty's imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties."

The Premier's support of the motion, and the Hon. George E. Foster seconded it in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, who wrote the Premier that he approved of it. After adopting the resolution the whole House rose and sang "God Save the Queen."

TRANSVAAL DISPUTES CLEARING.

Kruger Waiting to Hear from the Commission of Inquiry.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, July 31.—The political situation continues to grow clearer. The Government is waiting for dispatches relating to the commission of inquiry. The Volksraad has held a secret session for the purpose of discussing President Krüger's proposal to eliminate the question of religious disabilities from the Constitution.

Herr Fischer, replying to an inquiry on the subject, said that, not knowing the scope and constitution of the commission of inquiry, he was not prepared to express an opinion, and would not be until the actual terms of the inquiry were defined.

LONDON, July 31.—The Opposition has decided not to raise the Transvaal question again during this session.

Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

PARIS, July 31.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of that body, continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case. Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, suggested the advisability of M. Mallet-Prevost curtailing his argument, but Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, intervened in favor of the speaker The court will continue its sitting to-morrow.

American Tariff Opposed by Germans.

BERLIN, July 31.—In replying to a recent memorial from the Industrial League complaining of the Dingley tariff and the unsatisfactory state of the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, says he has read the memorial with the greatest interest and will submit the complaints to the other Government departments and to the Bundesrath.

Plague Spreading in India.

BOMBAY, July 31.—At Poonah, capital of the district of that name in this Presidency, there have been fifty-nine cases of the plague and fifty six deaths from that disease in fifty-eight hours. At the Cantonment, in the city, thirty-one cases of the plague and two hundred and sixty-one deaths have been reported. Several cases have occurred among the Europeans. The meteorological conditions indicate the close of the monsoon and the prospects are ominous.

Memorial Service to Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 31.—A private memorial service was held at Friedrichsruh yesterday, and Emperor William sent a magnificent wreath of laurels and palms, which Prince Herbert Bismarck laid on the late Prince Bismarck's tomb. In an accompanying telegram the Emperor alluded to the immortal services rendered to the fatherland by the late Chancellor.

Sir Philip Manfield Dead.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Philip Manfield, who was Mayor of Northampton in 1892, and who represented Northampton in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1891 to 1895, is dead. He was born in 1819.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Newport season proper, which has lagged as to its opening, really began on Saturday, on which day there were several large yachting parties, the largest assemblage yet seen at the Golf Club in the afternoon, and numerous luncheons and dinners. It is evident that yachting is to be the sport most favored this season at Newport. Rarely has there been such a fleet of yachts assembled there in advance of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club as at present, no invitations are more eagerly responded to than those for a sail with accompanying luncheon or dinner on some one of the beautiful craft in the harbor, while the talk at the clubs is almost all of yachting and of the automobiles.

The chief entertainers on the water this season are W. K. Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, John Jacob Astor, and Pembroke Jones, or, rather Harry Walters of Baltimore, for it is on his Narada that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones give their parties.

***

The announced trial races between Columbia and Defender to-morrow and Saturday will make the excuse for a number of yachting parties. Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who had invited a large number of guests on two or three successive occasions to witness Columbia and Defender race, only to be disappointed, as the race was each time postponed, organized a race of the fleet of 30-footers to Point Judith and return, for which Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a handsome cup, and this gave them the opportunity of taking out their former invited and disappointed friends. The entertainment furnished on Narada that day is said to have been one of the most perfectly appointed and lavish ones ever given in Newport. The Newport women are as well up in yachting knowledge and language as the men, and it is amusing to hear them discuss learnedly the points of difference between the new and old cup defenders and the reasons why Herman Duryea's Vaquero II. always wins the 30-footer races and others lose. It is a coincidence that during this fortnight particularly both the London and New York society worlds are devoting themselves to yachting, the former at Cowes and the latter at Newport.

***

The young Earl of Yarmouth, or "the Dancing Earl," as he is now generally called, the story of some of his youthful exploits in Australia in the saltatorial line which earned him that soubriquet having reached Newport, is becoming more of a lion there than was at first anticipated. He is an unassuming young fellow of good manners and exceedingly presentable, which some young Earls who have had a varied youthful career not always are, and is in consequence much in demand. It seems to be the privilege of Mrs. George S. Scott to be the first to receive visiting English Earls this Summer, for, although Mrs. Potter Palmer has secured "Yarmouth," and is now playing him as her particular card, pending the arrival of Prince Cantacuzene, he passed his Newport novitiate as it were at Mrs. Scott's. The older Earl of Dorchester, who is now in Mexico with his side partner in mining ventures, Reginald Ward, is billed to appear at the Scotts about Aug. 15.

***

Newport has been unusually free from any scandal or much malicious gossip thus far this season, and the non-coalescing elements there have up till now pursued their ways without any decided friction. The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their deus ex machina, Mr. Walters, are among the chief entertainers thus far, and occupy, being new comers, the position of non-combatants, makes the rooms of The Cloisters, their Summer villa, and the decks of the Narada neutral ground on which the bitterest even of family enemies may meet under the house flag of the Joneses. In fact, they are already called 'the olive branches' in Newport society.

***

There are many people at Narragansett, writes a correspondent, perhaps more than usual for this period of the Summer, but the place to older visitors is full of ghosts and memories, and the newer elements that have come in are not of the same metier as those which are missing this year. The polo tournament, now in its second week, has brought a large influx of the hunting set from Long Island, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and the Casino dance on Saturday night was gay and lively in consequence. W. K. Vanderbilt came over from Newport on the Valiant Saturday with his three companions, Hoyt, Beach, and Yznaga and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, and danced throughout the evening with the fair Mrs. Carter, who bids fair to be the beauty of Newport. She was Miss Polk of Baltimore, and was formerly a belle at the Pier, so that her reappearance in the Vanderbilt train excited a mild sensation. The Pier lacks any distinctive number of beauties this Summer, and the usual beauty contest may be found impossible. Thus far Miss Ricketts of Baltimore and Miss Kave of New Orleans are the most admired of the belles.

***

There have been some few changes in the details of the life at the Pier, details which, seemingly small in themselves, in the aggregate have their decided influence on the season. There is no longer music at the bathing pavilion on the beach, and the small admission fee has consequently been abolished. Sherry has, perhaps wisely, abandoned the diners de luxe on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Casino, which were a feature of the past two seasons, and the new hotel Pavilion, the Matheweson—the Imperial—is much admired. The excursionists still descend at the new iron pier, but thus far have not been a nuisance except on Sundays, and the residents of the Pier have rather paradoxically petitioned against the erection of a merry-go-round at the Pier Pavilion, which would be an added attraction to keep the excursionists at that end of the beach. It seems to be a tradition among Rhode Islanders to oppose on principle anything new without stopping to consider whether it will benefit them or not.

***

There are house parties everywhere from Maine to Cape May. Yesterday the incoming boats and trains were crowded with men who had been passing Friday to Monday in the country. So far, however, with the one exception of Narragansett, there has not been any great gayety at any of the resorts, but it is hoped that with this week there will commence a new era. At Newport there are to be a number of dinners, arranged on consecutive evenings, so that they will not conflict one with the other. At Bar Harbor there is a regular round of luncheons and dinners and launch excursions. August, however, will be the very gay period there, and the ball will not commence to roll until that month is at least a fortnight old.

***

Polo has given Narragansett a cachet and has brought Newport to it. Otherwise, Narragansett can well take care of itself. It is very gay, the hotels are crowded, and the Saturday night dances at the Casino are well attended. Long Branch has had its horse show, which has been one of the most successful ever held there. The month will be rather quiet at Lenox, although there are several large house parties, including one at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are also entertaining largely this month.

***

This morning will take place the funeral of Mrs. George A. Haines, the daughter of the late George Law. The services will be held at her late residence, at 259 Fifth Avenue, now the only private house on that block. Mrs. George Law, Jr., accompanied the body from Europe and arrived with it on Sunday. She will return as soon as the funeral is over. Mrs. Haines married a few years ago for the second time. She was formerly Mrs. May, and gave very charming musicales at the Fifth Avenue house. After her marriage to Mr. Haines, who is from Boston, she decided to live abroad, and she built a beautiful villa in Northern Italy, where she and her husband passed a great part of the year. Last Winter and Spring they were in Paris, and Mrs. George Law, Jr., was with them. The Law estate will be settled by the death of Mrs. Haines, who is reported to have left a part of it to her late brother and his heirs. His widow inherits by will his fortune. There is also much that will revert naturally to the heirs of George Law, Jr., who, dying without children, left a will appointing his widow his legatee.

***

It is reported that Count Pappenheim has been arrested in Bavaria. The reason for his arrest is said to be mismanagement of estates, and the peasants on the Pappenheim Bavarian estate have accused the Count of misappropriating funds belonging to them. The Countess Pappenheim, who was Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia, has long ago secured a divorce from the Count, and is living with her mother. The marriage was most unhappy, and it was an international episode of considerable interest some years ago. Mrs. Wheeler refused to contribute any more money to the support of the Count, and his wife had stated that he had spent all that he could lay his hands on at the gaming table. The Count belongs to an excellent family in Bavaria, and his mother and sisters are charming, refined women. They live at Ettel, where they have a brewery, in an old ramshackle house built around a courtyard, one side of the quadrangle of which is a church, where the young Countesses frequently play the organ.

***

Among the engagements announced is that of Miss Julia Greenwood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Greenwood, and Mr. George H. A. Peterson of Boston. The rumor of the engagement of Miss Mary Turnure, the daughter of the late Mr. Lawrence Turnure, to Mr. Duncan Cameron which has been referred to on several occasions in this column, seems again to have received fresh impetus, possibly from the fact that Miss Turnure has been, some six weeks ago, the guest of Sir Roderick Cameron and his daughters on Staten Island. The rumor has not yet been confirmed, although it is generally believed.

***

Mrs. Bischoffsheim's dinner for the Prince of Wales in London closed the season there with great éclat. The table was laid in a tent in the garden of the house, and as the evening was one of tropical heat the innovation was much enjoyed. It was exquisitely decorated in yellow and white. The menus were engraved on a diamond-shaped card made to look like a tent, on the outside of which were the words "Bute House," and was edged with fine purple and green lines—the purple in dull and the green in metallic paint. The menu was very long, and almost everything was cold. After the dinner there were a small dance and a wonderful exhibition of shadow pictures. There was afterward a supper, with a buffet for light refreshments. The handsomest gown worn was that of the Duchess of Marlborough, of a faint green shade embroidered in silver.

***

Among the recent weddings in London have been those of Lord Tullibardine and Miss Ramsay at St. Margaret's, and Mr. Harry Plunket Greene, the baritone, well known in New York, to Miss Gwendolen Parry, the second daughter of Sir Hubert Parry of the Royal College of Music. At the former the Marquis of Tullibardine's regiment gave a military color to the ceremony, and his six burly Highland attendants in the tartans of the clan made quite a sensation. At the latter wedding Miss Valerie White and Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro were among the guests.

***

The appearance of Mr. James Gordon Bennett in a white automobile with white wheels has astonished Paris. He guides the machine himself, and it flies over the country at a terrific rate of speed. Among those who are returning from abroad and are booked on the St. Louis, to arrive this week, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Garrison. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were Walter Gurnee and the Misses Gurnee.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—With bathing, golfing, luncheons, and receptions to-day, the cottage colony was on the move from early till late. Until the close of the season there will be scarcely a resting hour, so numerous have been the cards issued since Thursday.

This evening two large dinners were given, one by Senator Depew at Pinard Cottage No. 4, in honor of Mrs. Astor, the decorations being gardenias, American Beauty roses, and maidenhair fern, and the other by the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, who has a long list of entertainments for the season, beginning with the dinner at White Lodge. The guests included W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Col. and Mrs John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Anna Sands, and Thomas F. Cushing.

Miss C. Ogden Jones held her regular weekly reception this afternoon.

Other cottagers entertaining this evening included Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edward Parsons, and Mrs. Clarence Dolan.

Mrs. F. O French entertained at luncheon.

Miss Edith Clapp gave a tea at the Osgood cottage to-day, the guests including the Earl of Yarmouth, the Marquis de San Vito, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Gray, Miss Swan, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. John Clinton Gray Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. R. I. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, and William Woodward.

Casino registers included J. H. Gibbs, A. H. McGraum, L. M. Overstreet, and W. G. Murfin.

Henry Walters will take a party of guests to Shelter Island to-morrow in his yacht, Narada.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at luncheon to-day at The Elms.

A number of cottagers have decided to remain here until late this Fall. Among these will be the Hon. Sidney Webster and Mrs. Webster, who will not leave until after Thanksgiving.

The cottagers are complaining, with just reason, of the condition of cross walks along Bellevue Avenue, especially from Narragansett Avenue to Kay Street, and they will petition the City Council to repair them.

One of the cottagers who enjoys the friendship of President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and Gov. Roosevelt, has sent invitations to each to visit here. In each case came the answer that acceptance would be quite impossible.

President John Heathcote of the Pomham Club and Samuel Whitely of Providence were the guests of Congressman Bull today.

Registers at the Golf Club include Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sheffield and W. W. Pomeroy.

G. P. Messervey has returned from a visit to his mother at Salem.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, has gone to New York for a few days.

Baron Garra de Vaux, the Orientalist, is staying at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Clarence A. Mackay went to New York to-day to meet her husband, who is returning from Europe.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Potter, have gone to New York for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Dorrance of Providence, Charles H. Johnson, and Mrs. and Miss Hebbard of Boston, Joseph M. McDonald of Cambridge, and L. W. Halsey of New York are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Trouble with motor tricycles has been frequent lately. The latest was that of Royal Phelps Carroll on Sunday, when, in Touro Street, on his way home, his tricycle gave out. He telephoned for his bicycle and for a carriage to convey the motor home. The tricycles are still popular, however, as W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared on the avenue with a new one to-day. The waiting list for the automobiles has been increased from eighteen to twenty-six since Saturday. To-day Henry Walters appeared on the avenue with one, and later this afternoon Col. John Jacob Astor was out riding in his automobile with his little son Vincent.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave tea this afternoon.

F. C. Havemeyer is here for the Summer at his mother's cottage.

R. B. Swayne has returned from New York.

Mrs. Austin Flint of New York is visiting her son, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. S B. Stitt have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Robert B. Potter of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Dr. Henry W. Gillett has bought the Tooker estate at Kay and Tuoro Streets from John Tooker, Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, and Emily M. Ritchie.

The new squash court at the Casino will be completed by Wednesday. Its first use will be in a match between H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Tom Pettitt of the Casino courts.

Harry Lehr has taken apartments at Berger's for the season.

Robert L. Gerry will return to Seaverge in about two weeks.

Franklin A. Plummer, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, has returned to New York.

MR. HENDERSON'S VISIT.

Will Reach Newport Wednesday to Remain a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Wednesday, Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa, next Speaker of the House of Representatives, will arrive here accompanied by Mrs. Henderson and their daughter. He will be the guest of Senators Aldrich and Wetmore and Congressmen Bull and Capron. The visit is not of any political nature. The Congressman and his family are coming from New Castle, N. H., and will occupy a suite at the Cliffs Hotel. They remain until the following Tuesday.

During his visit Mr. Henderson will be shown the army and navy stations, and take a trip on one of the torpedo boats. Friday, with his family, he will attend a reception, to be given by Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, and on Monday will be the guest of the Pomham Club, where he will meet a delegation of New England Congressmen and partake of his first Rhode Island clam bake. Saturday, Senator Wetmore will give a luncheon in his honor.

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE DEAD.

Career of the Once Wealthy and Beautiful Daughter of Salmon P. Chase Ended in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, wife of a former Governor of Rhode Island, and the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, at one time United States Senator, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court died at her homestead Edgewood, in Washington's suburbs, early this morning.

For three months she had been suffering with a complication of liver and kidney troubles, but had consented to medical treatment only ten days ago. She grew steadily worse, and the end came a few minutes after 3 o'clock this morning. At the bedside were her three daughters, Miss Kittie Sprague, who lived with her mother; Miss Portia Sprague of Narragansett Pier, and Mrs. Donaldson of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but the remains probably will be interred at Columbus, O., her father's old home.

Mrs. Sprague was born in Ohio about fifty-nine years ago. She was educated under her distinguished father's eye, and when she became old enough to be of assistance to him acted as his private secretary. Salmon P. Chase's prominence and activity in politics enabled his daughter to make the acquaintance of the leading statesmen of the day. There was magnetism in her personality, and the friendships she made were of the most loyal character. When she went to Washington to reside she found herself in a congenial atmosphere. She was a diplomat of uncommon tact, and within a short time the homage of the most eminent men in the country was hers. She was ambitious, and she wielded her power and the influence of her high social station as no other woman in this country had ever wielded such forces.

The marriage of Kate Chase to William Sprague, the young war Governor of Rhode Island, and subsequently United States Senator, created a social sensation. It was regarded as a particularly brilliant match, and it greatly enhanced this ambitious woman's influence, for it brought to her aid the power of her husband's millions. There was no secret about the chief object of her ambition—it was to see her father President of the United States. To gratify this ambition she made friends of the most powerful politicians, and planned with ceaseless adroitness to make them allies of her father. She never ceased to hope for his election to the Presidency until his health broke down in 1870, about two years after a scheme to make him the Democratic candidate for that office had failed.

Discord came into the Sprague family after a few years, and there were sensational court proceedings Charges and counter charges were made and withdrawn, but incompatibility of temper was mutually conceded. On May 27, 1882, Kate Chase Sprague was granted a decree of divorce, giving her the right to resume her maiden name and the custody of the three daughters, together with leave to apply for alimony if she saw fit to do so. Soon afterward Mrs. Sprague, having inherited some property from her father, took her daughters to Europe.

In recent years Mrs. Sprague lived an almost secluded life. Financial misfortunes beset her, and she had to struggle against poverty with all her strength and once indomitable will. Her latest years were spent in a constant effort to retain her homestead, Edgewood, which she was able to do by the help of old friends.

Eliza Taylor Chisholm.

News was received in this city yesterday of the death of Eliza Taylor Chisholm, at West Falmouth, Mass. Miss Chisholm's private school for girls, at 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, is well known, and its list of graduates includes many women prominent in society and others who have achieved distinction in professional life.

The school closed for the Summer vacation the middle of June, and Miss Chisholm left for her usual holiday at West Falmouth. There were the neighborhood of 100 pupils attending the school at closing time, several of whom were preparing for Barnard College.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., 8S 500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. . . STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWYD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.

Holders of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company's Certificates of Deposit for the above are hereby notified that on and after Tuesday, August 1st, we will be prepared to deliver the new Baltimore and Ohio First Mortgage 4% Bonds and make payments in cash, in accordance with the terms of their circular of June 30th, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York.
Philadelphia,
Boston.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.
July 28th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1899, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ELIJAH L. ROAKE, ASSIGNEE.
2 shs. Hormigüero Central Co.
BY ORDER OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
ESTATE GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. American Express Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Rutherford and Carlstadt Land and Building Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Association.
$10,000 2d Avenue R. R. Co. Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
21 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way and Battery R. R.
100 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
40 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. Continental Fire Insurance Co.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
100 shs. United States Man'fg Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
35 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
$12,000 Central of Ga. R. R. (Middle Ga. and Atl. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
5 shs. Hempstead Bank (Hypd.)
90 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
10 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
$15,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bonds.
35 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, August 1, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., 100 ea.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Trust Company of America, 100 ea.
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co., 100 ea.
Lists at the Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFFR,

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

26	118	228	374	423	516	646
44	153	266	410	507	528	761
103	156	363	413	508	637	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON OR AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1900, AT 110 PER CENT., TOGETHER WITH THE COUPON MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900, ($1,125 PER BOND.)

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.
Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as this said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.
Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 781, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2946, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5% on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

AN INVESTMENT
6 per cent. With Absolute Security.
6 per cent. With Absolute Security.
THAT PAYS.
HAVE YOU MONEY That you desire to Invest Profitably?
DO YOU WANT to buy A HOME with comparatively LITTLE CAPITAL?
In either case communicate with the West End Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, 35-45 West 125th St. This institution was incorporated in 1887 under the laws of the State of New York, and during that period has paid out over $100,000 in dividends to its stockholders, and holds at present over $225,000 in first mortgages on Greater New York real estate.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN AUGUST ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:
Arkansaw Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Alliance Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
East Albany Water Works Co. (Greenbush Water Co.)
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind. Water Supply Co.
Kallispell Water & Electric Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Leadville Water Co. 6 per cent. coupons.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Muncie Water Co.
Omaha, City, Water Works Co. of, due August 2d, bonds and coupons.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street R'y Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburgh Gas Light & Coke Co. (August, 1898, coupons.)
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co. of.
Stevens Point Water Co.
Waterford Water Co. 1st Mtge.
AUGUST 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dividend.
The American Tobacco Co.
AUGUST 15, 1899.
Chattanooga, City Water Works Co. of.
Pullman's Palace Car Co., dividend.
AUGUST 27, 1899.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the
Hocking Valley Railway Company.
Columbus, Ohio, April 25, 1899.

Interest on the following bonds, when, and as payable, will hereafter be paid at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York:
First Mortgage 4% extended Bonds of The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railway Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
Second Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

National Gram-o-phone Corporation,
22d Consecutive (One per Cent.) Monthly Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 22) of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable August 15th. Transfer books close from August 5th to 15th, inclusive.

O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.
New York, July 31, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
Dividend No. 130.

A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable August 15th to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will close August 1st, and reopen August 16, 1899.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 20, 1899.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST. NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1899.
N. Y., Ontario & West. ...tge. Purchase Money Coupo
Saratoga Gas, Elect ... & Power Co.

Henderson Bridg... ...ny.
The Board of Directors of ...nderson Bridge Company this day declared a ... dend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.
The stock transfer books will close at noon on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of August.
J. H. ELLIS, Louisville, Ky., July 10th, 1899. Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the south Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.
Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899. H. TACON, Treas.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 29, 1899.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due August 1st, 1899, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1899:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B; Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School-house 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Improvement 6s.
August 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s.
August 15th.
Grant County, Ind., County 6s; Annual 5s.
August 26th.
Hamilton County, Ind., County 6s.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due August 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series G. 4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series I. 4s
Essex County, N. J., Park.....3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park..... 4s
Rome Gas Light Company..... 6s
Long Island R. R. Co., 2d..... 7s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co., 1st 6s
Skaneateles R. R..... 5s
Syracuse, Lake Side & Baldwinsville R. R..... 5s
Westerly, R. I., Water..... 3½s
Paducah, Ky..... 4½s
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co..... 5s
Skagit County, Washington..... 6s
Spokane, Washington, Refunding.....5½s
Clallan County, Washington..... 6s
Snohomish County, Washington, Funding.
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 16 and 21.
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 60 and 62.
Tacoma, Washington, School District, No. 10 (Pierce County).
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Per. Imp. Rev. Fd..... 4s
Water Works..... 4s
PAYABLE AUGUST 2D, 1899.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Water Works..... 8s
PAYABLE AUGUST 15TH, 1899.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Bridge 4s
Per. Imp. 4s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
AUGUST 1st, 1899.
Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 8.
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Herman, Minn., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 73 (West Seattle.)
Kootenai Co., Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ill., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Muskegon and Norton, Mich., Fractional School District No. 1.
New Richmond, Wis., Water Works.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ill., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Vaughn, Wis., (Hurley,) Town Hall.
Walnut Township, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
DUE AUGUST 2d, 1899.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
DUE AUGUST 3d, 1899.
La Moure, N. Dak., Town Hall.
DUE AUGUST 15th, 1899.
Park Rapids, Minn., Independent School District.
St. James, Minn., Water Works and Electric Light.
St. Louis, Mich., Union School District No. 1, School Building.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, August 1, 1899:
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Con. 4s.
Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Con. 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Hastings (Village of) 4s, Sewers.
Haight, D. L. 5s.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6s.
15TH.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. 6s.
18TH.
Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 1 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK,
AUGUST 1ST, 1899.
Goodhue County, Minn., School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 9TH, 1899.
Lake County, Ill., School District No. 3 (Waukegan.)
AUGUST 13TH, 1899.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
AUGUST 14TH, 1899.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 15TH, 1899.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 23D, 1899.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, July 29th, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., July 30, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the bonds of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co. will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

United Breweries Co. of Chicago First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons from above bonds due August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 30 Broad St.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1, 1899, ON $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, St. Marys & Southwestern Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Bond Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Williamsport, Pa., until Thursday, August 17th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of $500,000 refunding coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, free of all taxes to be dated September 1, 1899, redeemable on and after September 1, 1909, and payable September 1, 1929. Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of said amount to be issued, the city reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

A certified check payable to Edward L. Taylor, City Treasurer, of one per cent. of the amount bid for, must accompany each bid to guarantee bona fides of bid.

Proposals must be sealed and addressed to "Bond Committee of Councils, Williamsport, Pa." BRUA C. KEEFER, J. B. EMERY, H. G. TROXELL, Bond Committee.
July 28, 1899.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF DOMINICK & DICKERMAN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. W. B. DICKERMAN withdrawing.
July 31, 1899.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Dominick & Dominick, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, grain, and cotton, with offices in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway, New York.
BAYARD DOMINICK.
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.
MARINUS W. DOMINICK.
August 1, 1899.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.
Mr. HENRY C. DAVIS has an interest in our firm from this date.
A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1899:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B; Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School-house 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Improvement 6s.
August 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s.
August 15th.
Grant County, Ind., County 6s; Annual 5s.
August 26th.
Hamilton County, Ind., County 6s.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due August 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series G.	4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series I.	4s
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park	4s
Rome Gas Light Company	6s
Long Island R. R. Co., 2d	7s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co., 1st	6s
Skaneateles R. R.	5s
Syracuse, Lake Side & Baldwinsville R. R.	5s
Westerly, R. I., Water	3½s
Paducah, Ky.	4½s
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.	5s
Skagit County, Washington	6s
Spokane, Washington, Refunding	5½s
Clallan County, Washington	6s

Snohomish County, Washington, Funding.
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 16 and 21.
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 60 and 62.
Tacoma, Washington, School District, No. 10 (Pierce County).

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Per. Imp. Rev. Fd.	4s
Water Works	4s

PAYABLE AUGUST 2D, 1899.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Water Works	8s

PAYABLE AUGUST 15TH, 1899.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Bridge	4s
Per. Imp.	4s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
AUGUST 1st, 1899.

Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 8.
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Herman, Minn., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 73 (West Seattle.)
Kootenai Co., Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ill., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Muskegon and Norton, Mich., Fractional School District No. 1.
New Richmond, Wis., Water Works.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ill., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Vaughn, Wis., (Hurley,) Town Hall.
Walnut Township, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.

DUE AUGUST 2d, 1899.

Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.

DUE AUGUST 3d, 1899.

La Moure, N. Dak., Town Hall.

DUE AUGUST 15th, 1899.

Park Rapids, Minn., Independent School District.
St. James, Minn., Water Works and Electric Light.
St. Louis, Mich., Union School District No. 1, School Building.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, August 1, 1899:
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Con. 4s.
Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Con. 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Hastings (Village of) 4s, Sewers.
Haight, D. L. 5s.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6s.
15TH.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. 6s.
18TH.
Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 1 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK,
AUGUST 1ST, 1899.

Goodhue County, Minn., School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 9TH, 1899.
Lake County, Ill., School District No. 3 (Waukegan.)
AUGUST 13TH, 1899.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
AUGUST 14TH, 1899.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 15TH, 1899.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 23D, 1899.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, July 29th, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., July 30, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the bonds of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co. will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

United Breweries Co. of Chicago First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons from above bonds due August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 30 Broad St.

THE INTEREST DU

credits advanced on Vienna advices, mine shares were in good demand, American securities hardened, and Transvaal railroads were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm, Spanish fours being the feature of the transactions. American securities were steady and local shares improved.

VIENNA, July 31.—Austrian credits were strong on the Boerse to-day on rumors that important financial transactions were pending. A drop which took place in Louisville and Nashville securities was attributed to the report of the presence of yellow fever in Virginia.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—American securities opened firm, with prices above parity, but afterward receded on a disposition among holders to realize. Later in the day the tone was more cheerful, and at the close was firm.

Consols for money, 106 9-16; consols for the account, (September,) 106 13-16; Atchison, 21¼; Canadian, 100⅝; St. Paul, 136¼; Illinois Central, 117¾; Louisville, 77⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 80¼; New York Central, 143¼; Erie, 13⅞; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10⅜; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 11⅛.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £54,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114; Madrid, 23.05; Lisbon, 35; Rome, 7.55.

Bar silver uncertain at 27¾d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities, especially during the afternoon, was active and strong. The day's business was larger, probably, than that of any day for several weeks, and the whole market, with the exception of a very few issues, showed firmness. Nearly all the net changes for the day were on the side of gains, and in several issues the advances were substantial. The strength and increased activity of the Stock Exchange market helped the curb market, and among the outside brokers the feeling that substantial market improvement is near at hand was more or less general.

Trading was particularly active in the securities of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, and these issues all showed strength, and ended the day with substantial net gains, excepting the bonds, which closed unchanged. The transactions in the preferred and common stocks amounted to probably not less than 5,000 shares, and in addition a large amount of the subscriptions changed hands. The common stock advanced to 22, and closed at the highest figure for the day, showing a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock closed at 75 bid, a net gain of 1½ points, and the bonds closed as on Saturday, at 92½ bid. The subscriptions advanced steadily to 127, at which figure they closed, with a net gain of 2 points for the day. At the figures which prevailed yesterday a profit could be made by buying the subscriptions and selling the stocks and bonds against them, and many of the transactions were made with the view of taking advantage of the equity to be had in this way. As the day advanced the prices of the subscriptions and of the several issues of securities traded in "when issued" gradually approached parity, but even at the closing figures there was some margin of profit in the sale of the securities against purchases of the subscriptions.

Republic Iron and Steel was active and strong. In each issue of the stock about 500 shares were traded in, and the common as well as the preferred made a substantial net gain for the day. The common, which sold up to 19¼, closed at 19 bid, and showed a net gain of five-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock sold up to 66, and closed with a net gain of 2 points. The demand for the stock was good, and in neither issue was the supply large. Denials were had of the rumors to the effect that the former owners of some of the plants purchased by the Republic Iron and Steel Company intended to build plants to be operated in opposition to that company. Constant reports are had to the effect that the company's business is in a most satisfactory condition, and its profits large, and the friends of the company are confidently predicting much improvement in the price of the stock.

The electric stocks generally showed improvement. Electric Vehicle common sold at par, and in New York and New England Transportation prices were marked up. All these stocks were very dull last week, and to-day the two transportation stocks named were only fairly active. Prices, however, responded easily to the better demand for these issues, and advanced about one-half of 1 point net in each of these stocks. New York Transportation closed at 23 bid, and New England Transportation at 10⅜ bid. At the close 90 was bid for 50 shares of Electric Vehicle common.

Trust Company of America stock was active, about 400 shares being traded in at about Saturday's prices. One lot of 200 shares sold at 298¼, and at the close 297 was bid for the stock, which gained 1 point net for the day.

The copper stocks generally were dull, but steady. Amalgamated Copper on light transactions gained three-eighths of 1 point net, closing at 97⅜ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam		34¾
Amsterdam pf.		59
Amsterdam 5s, with interest		100½
Bay State Gas		1⅞

Industrials.

Beet Sugar		
Beet Sugar pf.	30	30½
Distilling Company of America	81	82
Distilling Company of America pf.	19	20½
Electric Boat	57	58
Electric Boat pf.	11	14
Havana Commercial	45	
Havana Commercial pf.	26	27
International Power	65½	67
International Pump	24	25½
International Pump pf.	67	68
National Gramophone	86	87
National Salt	42½	
National Salt pf.	70	73
Otis Elevator	34½	35¼
Otis Elevator pf.	91	93½
Republic Iron & Steel	19	19¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	67	68
Royal Baking Powder	98	98½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31	31¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	86	86½
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Union Steel & Chain	30	
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97⅜	97½
American Air Power	71	
British Columbia Copper		9¼
Chicago & Alton subs.		107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	113⅜	113⅝
Electric Vehicle	97	98
Electric Vehicle pf.	98	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't naid	115	125
Flemington Coal & Coke	2	2½
General Carriage	24	25½
Illinois Transportation	34½	37½
Markeen Copper	5⅝	6
Mexican 5s	9¼	10
New England Transportation	100¼	100½
New York Transportation	10⅜	10⅝
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	23½
St. Louis subs.	24	
St. Louis common, when issued	127	127½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	22	23
St. Louis 4s, when issued	75	
Tennessee Copper	92½	93¼
Trust Company of America	19	19⅜
*Union Copper	297	299
United Verde Extension	30	40
*Wahnita Copper	3	5½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	4	7

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	120	
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div.	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103½	
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	118
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	110	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) con. stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	
Con. Traction of N. J.	115	116
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	62½	64
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	94	94½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	39½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	95
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	122	125
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105¼	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	36
Brooklyn Ferry 5's p. c., with int.	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	65	66
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas con. of N. Y.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	65	107
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Co.	56	65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	260	310
New England Gas & Coke	78	82
New England Gas & Coke bonds	20½	22
N. Y. & E. R. Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	45
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	50	52
Standard Gas, New York	88	91
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	112	
Standard Gas 1st	135	138
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	99	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	87½	
General Chemical pf.	50	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	45	54
Hudson River Telephone	96	
Lorillard Company pf.	106	110
Michigan Peninsular 5s	115½	117½
Standard Coupler	106½	107½
Trenton Potteries	35	37
Trenton Potteries pf.	7	13
Union Typewriter		55
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	23	24
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	116
Worthington Pump pf.	118	121
	100½	110¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Iron Steamboat	59¾	60
Iron Steamboat bonds	5	6¼
Universal Car Bearing	60	70
	100	103

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The features in the local money market this morning were the weakness in sterling exchange rates and the strong demand for New York funds. Boston is loaning money heavily in New York, and if present conditions continue it is likely that some gold will be shipped to New York. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 3 per cent. While there was a slight excess of supply money was in better demand and was a shade firmer here.

The stock market developed considerable strength, after a dull and uninteresting opening. The chief factors in the advance were Sugar, Federal Steel, and Arcadian. Sugar and Federal Steel were both strong, and were heavily traded in. Federal Steel crossed 60 and Sugar 161. Arcadian jumped to 71 in anticipation of a fine showing in the rock test scheduled for to-day, and carried the allied shares with it. Franklin advices are that the road is about finished and stamping will commence this week. The stock was fairly active around 19. Amalgamated was quoted at 97@98, New England Gas and Coke at 21@22, 5s 78@80, and Bay State Gas 90c@$1.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10
Allouez	7½	8
Arcadian	70¼	71
Arnold	14½	14¾
Ash Bed	2	2¼
Atlantic		30
Baltic	32¾	33
B. & C. C.		.20
B. & Mont.	354	355
Butte & B.	79	80
Cal. & Hec.	825	850
Centennial	333	34
Humboldt	19½	20
Isle Royale	2¾	3
Mohawk	46¼	47
Old Colony	9	10
Old Dominion	37½	38
Osceola	89	89¾
Parrott	52¾	53
Pioneer	2½	2⅝
Quincy	162	163
Rhode Island	7½	8
Santa Fe	13¾	13¾
Santa Ysabel	12	12½
Shoe	36¾	37
Tamarack	220	225
Utah Cons	43¾	44
Washington		3
White Knob	8	10
Winona		13
Wolverine	46¾	47½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	Bost. G. 5s	86
Bost. & Low.	240	Cent. M. pf.	65
Bost. & Me.	204	Fitchburg pf.	118
Bost. & Fr.	300	West End	94
Bost. Elev	109½		95

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	350	Lamson Store	35
Chi. S. Y.	144	Mex. Tel.	3¾
Dom. Coal	51¼	U. S. Oil	4
Dom. C. pf.	116	Westinghouse	47¾
Erie Tel.	96	Electric	97
			50¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There were activity and strength in to-day's market. Tin Plate, which had been languishing, opened at 39½ and closed at 42; the preferred opened at 86, and, after selling off half a point, advanced to 88, where it closed. Steel common advanced from 52 to 54¼ at the finish. Biscuit common was in demand between 47¾ and 47⅝. Preferred brought 100½. Metropolitan bonds sold for 96¾ and the preferred stock for 56¾. Match closed at 140, a point gained. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard		30
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.		75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois		137
National Biscuit Company common		47
National Biscuit Company preferred		100
Brewing and Malting Company		2
Brewing and Malting Company pf.		13½
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company		3
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co. pf.		19
Chicago Packing and Provision Company		12
Chicago Packing and Provision Company pf.		30
North Chicago Street Railroad		27
North Chicago Street Railroad, ass't		24
South Side Elevated Railroad		120½
Lake Street Elevated		90
Lake Street Elevated, ass't		17½
Street's W. S. C. Lines		15½

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common		11¾
American Linseed preferred		51½
American Tin Plate preferred		86
National Biscuit Company common		47¾
National Biscuit Company preferred		100½
National Carbon common		86¾
National Carbon preferred		18
National Steel common		81
National Steel preferred		53¾
Diamond Match		93
West Chicago Street Railroad		139¼
		120⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—It has been many weeks since the stock market displayed as much activity and strength as it did to-day. Business was well distributed, and the demand was largely from commission houses. Offerings were liberal, but in only a few cases did they succeed in holding prices back. Welsbach, United Gas, Electric Company of America, National Electric, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, National Typewriter, Bethlehem Steel, the Alkali stocks, and Consolidated Lake Superior issues were all dealt in heavily, and improved their price positions substantially. Some little realizing occurred late in the day, but values were well maintained.

The close was decidedly firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22½	23
Cl'ctaw	40	40½
Con. T., p.	23¾	24
El. Stge. Bat.	154	155
E. S. B. pf.	154	160
El. Co. of A.	18	18½
Lehigh Val.	27½	27⅝
Marsden	15¾	16
Penn.		7¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn. Mfg.	24¾	25
Phila. Trac.	99½	99⅝
Union Trac.	42¾	42½
Un. Gas Imp.	170½	171
Welsbach Lt.	47¼	47½
W. N. Y. & P.		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$280,440,416
Gold reserve	245,118,668
Net silver	9,230,804
United States notes in the Treasury	15,290,756
Treasury notes of 1890	1,112,070
Total receipts this day	2,887,278
Total receipts this month	48,054,258
Total receipts this year	48,054,258
Total expenditures this day	781,000
Total expenditures this month	56,578,000
Total expenditures this year	56,578,000
Deposits in National banks	78,254,531
Silver bullion	981,053
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	198,785
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,617,097
Customs	646,588
Miscellaneous	623,594

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday July 31, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Union Railway stock	17⅛	18	3,932	Am. Car & Foundry	16½	18	16½	18	+1½
United Traction, Providence	66½	66¾	2,303	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64¼	66	64½	66	+2
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	103	106	1,500	American Cotton Oil	42	42	41½	42	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105¼	107	200	American Linseed	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	+¼
Ferry Companies.			350	American Linseed pf.	52⅞	52½	52½	52½	+1½
Brooklyn Ferry	34	36	140	American Express	137½	137½	137½	137½	— ⅝
Brooklyn Ferry 5's p. c., with int.	95	96½	10	Am. Malting Co. pf.	30⅜	30½	29½	30	+¼
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55	2,010	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	86¼	87	86¼	87	+1½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½	1,290	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	38⅝	40	38⅝	39½	+2½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112	100	American Spirits Mfg.	86	87	85½	86½	+2
Union Ferry	43	45	15,820	Am. Steel & Wire	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
Union Ferry bonds	101	103	775	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	58¾	59½	58	59⅜	+½
Gas Companies.			38,555	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	97	97¼	97	97⅛	+1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	159½	161¼	159½	161½	+1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84	8,270	American Tin Plate	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107	460	Am. Tin Plate pf	40	42	40	41⅞	+2½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	65	66	52,659	American Tobacco	85½	88	85½	88	+2⅜
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106	6,210	Am. Steel Hoop	104⅝	107¾	104⅝	107½	+2½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90	2,165	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	32½	35	32½	34½	+2
Consolidated Gas con. of N. Y.	21	24	1,550	Anaconda Copper	77¾	79	77¾	79¼	+¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110	3,470	At., T. & S. F.	55¾	56¼	55¾	56¼	
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42	38,754	At., T. & S. F. pf.	20⅝	21	20½	21	+½
Fort Wayne Gas	88	90	595	Baltimore & Ohio	62⅜	63¾	62½	63⅝	+1
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	65	107	347	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	49	49½	48½	49½	+⅝
Indianapolis Gas	76	79	11,802	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¾	73	72¾	73	+⅝
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	107	115	1,610	Brooklyn Union Gas	116½	117	116¼	116½	+⅝
Lafayette Gas Co.	56	65	19,450	Central Pac., ass't pd.	138	138	138	138	
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	52¾	54¾	52¾	54¾	+2
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52	4,150	Chicago Con. Traction	27⅞	28⅝	27¾	28¼	+⅛
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70	10,081	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	158¾	160	158¾	158⅞	+¼
Mutual Gas of New York	310	310	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	138¼	138¼	137¾	138⅜	
Madison (Wis.) stock	260	310	3,000	Chicago Great West.	76	76	76	76	
New England Gas & Coke	78	82	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	+⅛
New England Gas & Coke bonds	20½	22	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	70	70	69¾	69¾	+⅛
N. Y. & E. R. Gas & Coke bonds	79	80	812	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	33	33	33	33	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	91	93¼	91	93¼	+⅜
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112	9,555	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103⅝	104¾	103⅝	104¾	+2¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½	69	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132¾	133¼	10	96	+¼
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56	1,080	Chicago & Northw.	175	175	132¾	133½	+⅜
Ohio & Indiana	107	109	20,185	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	162¼	162¾	174	174	
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	48	52	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	119⅜	120¼	162¼	162⅜	+½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70	260	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	14¾	14¾	119¼	120¼	+¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	45	5,110	C., C., C. & St. L.	47¾	47¾	14¼	14½	
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88⅝	89¾	47¼	47½	-½
St. Paul Gas bonds	50	52	300	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	100	100	88⅝	88⅝	-1
Standard Gas, New York	88	91	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	2	2	100	100	— ⅛
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	112		3,375	Col. Southern 1st pf.	4½	4¾	2	2¼	
Standard Gas 1st	135	138	876	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45¼	46¼	4¼	4¾	
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118	51	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17½	46¼	46¾	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85	1,080	Col. & H. C. & I.	51	51	17	17½	
Western Gas	99	100	3,152	Consolidated Ice	14½	15½	51	51	
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110	685	Consolidated Gas	123½	124	14½	15½	
Industrials.			200	Continental Tobacco	58½	58½	123½	124	
American Typefounders'	49	51	3,100	Continental Tobacc. pf.	137½	137½	58½	58½	
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12	1,590	Corn Products	68¾	69¼	137½	137½	
Barney & Smith	22	25	2,075	Corn Products pf.	38⅜	40	68¾	69¼	
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107	635	Delaware & Hudson	160¼	169½	38⅜	38⅜	
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	1,570	Del., Lack. & West.	67½	67½	160¼	169¼	
General Chemical	87½		200	Denver & Rio Grande	23¾	24	67½	67½	
General Chemical pf.	50		1,290	Denver & R. G. pf.	59¾	60	23¾	24	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	98	101	100	Erie	38	38	59¾	60	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	45	54	15,820	Erie 1st pf.	87	87	38	38	
Hudson River Telephone	96		775	Erie 2d pf.	65¾	65¾	87	87	
Lorillard Company pf.	106	110	38,555	Evans. & T. H.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	
Michigan Peninsular 5s	115½	117½	100	Federal Steel	58¾	59½	65¾	65¾	
Standard Coupler	106½	107½	52,659	Federal Steel pf.	97	97¼	58	59⅜	+1⅜
Trenton Potteries	35	37	2,165	General Electric	159½	161¼	97	97¼	+1⅜
Trenton Potteries pf.	7	13	1,550	Glucose Sugar Ref.	118¾	118¾	159½	161½	+1⅜
Union Typewriter		55	38,754	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	40	42	118¾	118¾	+¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	23	24	595	Great Northern pf.	85½	88	40	41⅞	+2½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	116	52,659	Hocking Valley	104⅝	107¾	85½	88	+2⅜
Worthington Pump pf.	118	121	6,210	Hocking Valley pf.	32½	35	104⅝	107½	+2½
	100½	110¼	2,165	Illinois Central	77¾	79	32½	34½	+2
Miscellaneous.			1,550	International Paper	74¼	75	77¾	79¼	+¾
American Bank Note	49	52	3,470	International Paper pf.	74¼	75	74¼	75¼	
Central & South American Tel.	113	114	38,555	Internat. Paper pf.	119	119	74¼	75¼	
Iron Steamboat	59¾	60	100	Iowa Central	18¾	21¾	119	119	
Iron Steamboat bonds	5	6¼	1,260	Iowa Central pf.	13	15	18¾	21¼	+2½
Universal Car Bearing	60	70	2,000	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	53	53	13	15	
	100	103	650	Laclede Gas	7	7	53	53	
			1,815	Lake Erie & West.	57¾	58	7	7	
			600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¾	81	57¾	58	
			11,475	Louisville & Nashville	74¼	75⅝	80	80	
			2,725	Manhattan Con	118¾	119	74¼	75⅝	+¾
			2,335	Met. Street Railway	213	213¼	118¾	118¾	
			1,260	Mexican Central	15	15¼	212½	212½	
			2,000	Mexican National	3⅝	4	15¼	15¼	
			800	Minn. & St. Louis	56	58	3⅝	4	
			600	Minn. & St. 2d pf.	90½	92	58	58	
			1,610	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37¼	37⅝	90½	92	
			19,450	Missouri Pacific	48⅜	49¼	37¼	37⅝	
			46	Mobile & Ohio	45¾	47⅝	48⅜	49¼	
			825	National Biscuit Co.	47⅝	47⅞	45¾	47⅝	
			450	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	100	47⅝	47⅞	
			200	National Lead Co.	31	31	100	100	
			170	National Lead Co. pf.	113½	113½	31	31	
			4,590	National Steel	52	54½	113½	113½	
			1,965	National Steel pf.	93¾	94	52	54½	
			3,120	New Jersey Central	117¼	118½	93¾	93¾	
			1,835	New York Central	139⅜	140¼	117¼	117¼	
			25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212½	213½	139¾	140¼	
			4,750	N. Y., Ont. & West.			212½	212½	
			2,600	Norfolk & West.	26¾	27			
			4,650	Norfolk & West. pf.	21	21¾	26¾	26¾	
			12,700	North American	71	71¾	21	21½	
			19,350	Northern Pacific	11¾	12¼	71	71	
			2,582	Northern Pacific pf.	52	53	11⅝	12⅜	
			120	Ontario Mining	78	78¾	52	53	
			100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	7½	7¾	77¾	78¼	
			2,320	Pacific Mail	76	76	7¾	7¾	
			5,875	Pennsylvania R. R.	48¾	48¾	76	76	
			14,035	People's Gas, Chicago	136⅞	137¼	48¾	48¾	
			2,750	P., C., C. & St. Louis	119¼	120½	136⅞	137⅛	
			1,840	Pressed Steel Car	62	65	119¼	120¼	
			1,300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89	89¾	62	65	
			10,750	Reading	21¼	22	55½	58⅝	
			1,000	Reading 1st pf.	60⅜	61¾	89¼	89¼	
			300	Reading 2d pf.	33¼	34¼	60⅜	61⅜	
			1,854	St. J. & G. I.	51½	51½	33¼	34¼	
			380	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	
			876	St. L. & San Fran.	11¼	11¾	51½	51½	
			51	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	72	11¼	11½	
			200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39	39⅛	72	72	
			635	St. Louis Southw.	17	17	38¾	38¾	
			5,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38¼	38¾	17	17	
			57	St. Paul & Duluth	56	56	38¼	38¾	

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Imp Again Proves that She Is an Inconsistent Performer.

WINS IN A DRIVING FINISH

Jockey Maher Forces Box to Victory—Lady Uncas, Stuart, Maid of Harlem, and Premier Win.

If ever a horse on the Eastern turf was an inconsistent performer, that horse is Imp, the winner of the Suburban, the Brighton Handicap, and of the Islip Stakes yesterday. As form is figured on previous races, Imp should have been last in the four-horse race yesterday, but on the form that applies to her only she should have finished just where she did—in front of the other three. Imp's form shows that a bad race one day fits her to win the next time out, and those who figured that way cashed yesterday when in a hard drive through the stretch at the end of the mile journey she beat Firearm home a head for the money.

On July 24 Imp in a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth was beaten from start to finish by Kirkwood and Maxine, two fair selling platers, and on that occasion she showed no more speed than an aged cow. Yet yesterday against horses of a much better class Imp ran a race worth going a long way to witness, and withstood a galling drive all the way through the stretch. She won, and some one must have won a small fortune, for every book in the ring was hard hit by her victory.

Firearm made the running all of the journey, and was easily the best horse in the race at the end. Briar Sweet ran up with him, and Imp was next. As they rounded into the stretch both Imp and Briar Sweet closed on the leader, but the latter was through before she had reached the eighth pole. Imp went on gamely, and in a desperate finish Clay managed to get her head in front of Firearm's at the end.

The third race, a six-furlong affair, brought out one of the best finishes seen for some time, and it was due solely to Maher's splendid horsemanship that Box, the favorite, snatched a head victory from Donald Bain, who had more speed than Box but was not as well ridden. Donald Bain made all of the running with Abuse until the stretch was reached, and then Maher brought Box up on the outside and rode him with hand and heel. He crept up slowly but surely on the leader, and Maher's desperate riding landed him winner by the narrow margin of a head. There was applause for Maher as he rode back to the scales, for it was apparent that he had won on the second best horse.

The opening race, at five furlongs, was won by Lady Uncas, the favorite, who had a flying start; the second was won by Stuart, also the favorite; Maid of Harlem, an outsider, won the mile and forty yards race, and Premier, the favorite, won the hurdle race in a gallop.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, to carry 105 pounds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., by Ben Strome-Prudence, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
2—Calea, J. Daly's b. f., 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Maher)
3—Beautiful, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 105, 60 to 1.. (Slack)

Water Bottle, 105, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Lady of the Vale, 105, 6 to 1, (Fletcher;) Summer Girl, 105, 50 to 1, (Makin;) Betsy Jane II., 105, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Kamara, 105, 30 to 1, (Gardner;) Timely, 105, 1500 to 1, (Cobb;) Two Hearts, 105, 15 to 1, (Clay;) Jugglery, 105, 10 to 1, (Coylie;) Merry Wanderer, 105, 100 to 1, (Booth;) Bienea, 105, 30 to 1, (McDermott,) and High Gala, 105, 30 to 1, (Kunz), also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by ten lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Stuart, Louis Stuart's b. c., by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 126 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Maher)
2—Standing, R. Roche's ch. c., 114, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 ..... (Taral)
3—Modrine, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 124, 9 to 2.. (Gardner)

Plucky, 118, 4 to 1, (Clay;) Wax Taper, 112, 20 to 1, (Peterman;) Cheesestraw, 106, 20 to 1, (Cogswell;) Red Cross II., 110, 8 to 1, (Mitchell;) Ceylon, 115, 20 to 1, (Keenan,) and Col. Rue, 106, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races since June 15. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 123 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Maher)
2—Donald Bain, C. H. Smith's ch. c., 112, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Mitchell)
3—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 123, 7 to 1 ..... (Taral)

Abuse, 123, 9 to 2, (Clay;) Glengar, 112, 10 to 1, (Neville,) and Second Chance, 120, 300 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners since May 5, at 20 pounds below the scale. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time, 1:44 4-5.

1—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 101 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Mitchell)
2—Althea, W. B. Jennings's b. f., 101, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Slack)
3—Dr. Parker, Perry Barrett's b. c., 106, 1 to 2 ..... (Kuhn)

Klondyke, 101, 12 to 1, (Dupee,) and *Linclula, 101, 8 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

*Bolted.

Won in a drive by half a length; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Islip Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $15 if declared, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

1—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 111 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Clay)
2—Firearm, J. Boden's b. g., 4, 113, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Mitchell)
3—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's br. h., 6, 109 to 1 ..... (Taral)
4—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4, 111, 7 to 5 ..... (Maher)

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:48 2-5.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 150 pounds, 9 to 20.. (Hogan)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4, 130, 6 to 1 ..... (Hueston)
3—The Lost Chord, A. F. Watterson & Co.'s b. g., 4, 130, 5 to 2 ..... (Callahan)

Won in a canter by five lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Frank Webb	107	Pioin 107
Herpet	107	All Gold 107
Salmagundi	107	Kirdred 107
Gold Lack	107	MacCabene 107
Prestige	107	Give and Take 104
Oneonta	107	Brooch 104
The Unknown	107	Betsy Jane II. 104

SECOND RACE.—For fillies, three years old. One mile.

Beana	103	Sister Fox	97
Lindula	100	Ree Mitchell	97
Edith Kline	97	Our Annie	92
Klondyke Queen	97	Village Pride	92
Avoca	97	Lepida	92

THIRD RACE.—The Electric Handicap, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Prejudice	124	Mermet	110
Gleaming	116	Marie Orendorf	109
Statira	114	Flower of Gold	109
Shrove Tuesday	112	Lavenus	109
Blue Violet	110	Jugglery	108
Bracket	110	Andrissa	107
Nellie McCleary	110	Galliamanthe	103
The Marchioness	110	Eileen Daly	102
Princess Calera	110		

FOURTH RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. One mile.

Satin Slipper	116	Village Pride	111
Sky Scraper	116	Bettie Gray	111
Lady Madge	111		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Bannockburn	127	Hanwell	90
Merry Prince	115	Barataria	86
The Devil	97		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Leedsville	107	Larva	95
Zarone	108	Handcuff	93
Tinge	106	Peace	93
Mordecai	104	Rare Perfume	92
High Jinks	104	Lady Livingston	90
Hurricane	98	Ekit	88
Ben Blue	90	Dolly Weithoff	85

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 31.—Summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Mischievous, 110 pounds, (Turner,) 7 to 5, won; May Jane, (W. Martin,) 5 to 1, second; Delacey, 115, (Burns,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:01¼. Be Be S., Ciales, Floridan, and J. H. Sloan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and three-eighths miles. Laverock, 106 pounds. (Bullman,) 11 to 5, won; The Bachelor, 103, (Burns,) 7 to 5, second; Adolph Spreckels, 103, (W. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:21½. Trillo and Connoisseur also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Sakhrat, 110 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 5, won; Flamora, 107, (Bullman,) 60 to 1, second; Post Haste, 110, (Simms,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. His Excellency, Neponset, Belle of Orleans, and Hansborough also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth. Weller, 97½ pounds, (J. Boland,) 15 to 1, won; Cathedral, 90, (Burns,) 7 to 1, second; Miss Patron, 105, (E. Jones,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Toddle Ladle, Nearest, Trianon, Arquebus, and Charlie Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mal, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Rose Olee, 104, (O'Leary,) 4 to 5, second; Ineennamara, 111, (Turner,) 13 to 10, third. Time—1:16. Miss Mitchell and Queen Isle also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Voter, 123 pounds; Sanders, Kinnikinic, Nicholas, 106; Prince Margaret, L'Alouette, 104; Dr. Nembula, 100; High Degree, Toluca, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Hold On, 110 pounds; Gen. Mart Gary, Dr. Eichberg, 105; Lady Lindsay, Toluca, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Fleischmann Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, Market, 122 pounds; King's Courier, 117; Sam Phillips, McMeekin, 114; Golden Rule, Sardine, 111; Mr. Jersey, Petruchio, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a furlong. Bcau Ideal, 111 pounds; Handpress, Charlie Rose, 107; Myth, Billy House, 106; Jackanapes, 104; Marili, 102; Winepress, 99; Great Neck, Bon Ino, Adolph Spreckels, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Suqualak, 108 pounds; Precursor, Golden Sceptre, Lavega, Rochester, Handicapper, Herbert, 107; Golden Rattle, Little Veronica, 104.

HARNESS RACES AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—The Grand Circuit meeting opened to-day. Summary:

2:08 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, dam Nettie King, (Geers)	1	1	1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson)	4	2	2
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	2	3	3
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Ecker)	3	4	4

Time—2:09¾; 2:07¼; 2:07½.

2:14 Pace.—Purse $3,000.

Bob Fitzsimmons, b. h., by J. Norval, dam Prellissa, by the Prelate, (Hussey)	1	1	1
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield)	2	2	3
Blaze Boy, (Hudson)	9	5	2
Star Hal, br. h., (Markham)	3	9	5
Gypsy Red, s. m., (Rolfes)	5	3	6
Walnut Lad, br. h., (Shockney)	4	4	9
Sweet Violet, b. m., (McLaughlin)	8	6	4
Lily of the Valley, blk. m., (Matthis)	7	7	6
Burr Patch, ch. g., (Swisher)	6	8	7

Time—2:07¾; 2:10; 2:09.

2:23 Class.—Pace; purse $3,000.

Shade On, b. h., by Shadeland Onward, dam Bell Kay, (Kay)	1	2	2	1	1
Mount Clemens Boy, ro. g., (Matthews)	3	3	3	2	2
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockney)	4	4	4	3	3
Wandering Jew, b. h., (McDowell)	2	1	1	4	ds
Annie Thornton, b. f., (Hudson)	Dis.				
Maude Emperor, s. m., (Price)	Dis.				
Frazier, ch. h., (Spears)	Dis.				

Time—2:11½; 2:09½; 2:09½; 2:17; 2:18½.

Horse Show at Norwood Park.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 31.—Norwood Park is to have a horse show of its own. It is to last but one day, and there are to be fourteen events. These will cover all the important classes and give all horses a chance to compete at least once. The prizes to be offered are said to be unusually fine. The association to manage the show was organized to-day, with Vice President Garret A. Hobart as President. The Vice Presidents are Col. J. A. McCall and P. Sanford Ross. Benjamin F. Goodspeed is Secretary and Roland Ross Treasurer. The date for the show has been fixed for Aug. 14.

HARVARD TENNIS PLAYERS WIN.

Davis and Ward Earn Double Championship at Longwood.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Eastern [illegible] championship in doubles was captured this afternoon in the final round of the Longwood tournament by Dwight Davis and Holcomb Ward. Davis comes from St. Louis and Ward from Orange, but both are juniors at Harvard. Last season they captured the Western double championship at Chicago, and later beat the Eastern representatives, and then came within a single stroke of winning the National championship at Newport.

This year they will represent the East, and will be pitted at Newport against Allen and Hackett, another Eastern team who won in the West, for the right to challenge Ware and Sheldon for the National championship.

In to-day's final match, Davis and Ward had an easy victory over Wright and Budlong, who were beaten in three straight sets. The latter pair tried lobbing and driving with equally poor success, for the Harvard players killed the balls with wonderful regularity, no matter in what part of the court they received them.

In the first set Wright and Budlong made a good stand after the first three games had been scored against them, but, after that they were not in the hunt at all. The form shown by the Harvard team has gained them a lot of friends, and it is now predicted by a majority of the experts who follow the players closely that they will win the National championship at Newport this year.

First honors in the open handicap singles were taken to-day by Raymond D. Little, a son of the President of the New York Board of Education, who also holds the championship at Princeton. Little put up a strong game all through the tournament, and his success has encouraged a number of others of the younger players to try the handicaps for opportunities to beat the cracks. With only small odds in his favor Little beat all five of his opponents in succession, his success against Beals Wright at odds of only owe fifteen being considered particularly creditable after the strong showing that Wright has made in the recent scratch events. The scores of the day's play follow:

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Dwight F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat Beals C. Wright and Clarence R. Budlong, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.
Handicap Singles.—Final Round—R. D. Little (scratch) beat R. C. Seaver, (half 15,) 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; R. D. Little (scratch) beat Beals C. Wright, (owe 15,) 6—3, 6—3.

DEDHAM BEATS PHILADELPHIA.

Wins in the Polo Finals for the Rhode Island Cups.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—The Dedham second team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club seconds in the polo finals for the Rhode Island cups at the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon, the Dedhams scoring 18 points, while the Philadelphias lost their one goal handicap on fouls and safeties.

The weather conditions were ideal, and the field was in fine shape, while a large crowd watched the play. The feature of the work of the Dedham team was the playing of Clark and Forbes. The summary:

DEDHAM SECOND.		PHILADELPHIA.	
1...A. Forbes	5	1...A. R. Weld	2
2...Clark	4	2...A. E. Kennedy	5
3...J. Crane, Jr.	3	3...J. T. McFadden	3
Back...W. Williams.	2	Back...H. P. McKean.	4
Total	14	Total	14

Goal. Time.
1...J. C. Crane, Jr., Dedham 7:23
2...Forbes, Dedham 2:30
3...Forbes, Dedham 2:57
One-quarter safety against Philadelphia.

SECOND PERIOD.

1....Williams, Dedham 3:25
2....Forbes, Dedham 2:30
3....Forbes, Dedham 2:57
4....Clark, Dedham 3:59
5....Forbes, Dedham 0:55
6....Clark, Dedham 0:20
One-quarter goal safety against Philadelphia.

THIRD PERIOD.

1....Forbes, Dedham 3:30
2....Crane, Dedham 3:35
3....Clark, Dedham 2:53
4....Forbes, Dedham 1:15

FOURTH PERIOD.

1....Forbes, Dedham 0:08
2....Crane, Dedham 2:48
3....Clark, Dedham 4:05
4....Forbes, Dedham 0:56
5....Forbes, Dedham 2:00
One-half goal on foul against Philadelphia; ½ goal by foul against Dedham.
Score—Dedham, 18; Philadelphia, 0.

To Ride 100 Miles Daily for a Year.

LONDON, July 31.—"Teddy" Hale, the Irish bicycle rider, started from Holborn Viaduct here to-day in an effor to ride 100 miles daily for a year, Sundays excepted.

Winnings of English Trainers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—The principal winning trainer of the year is John Porter, with £38,308; next is Huggins, with £28,295; third is Marsh, with £16,596.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Continue to Lose, Being Easily Beaten in Louisville.

CINCINNATI DOWNS BROOKLYN

Pittsburgs Defeat the Baltimores and Washingtons Win from Chicagos—Boston-St. Louis Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	28	.682
Boston	53	33	.616
Philadelphia	51	35	.593
Baltimore	50	36	.581
St. Louis	50	36	.581
Chicago	46	40	.535
Cincinnati	45	42	.517
Pittsburg	45	43	.511
Louisville	38	48	.442
New York	35	50	.412
Washington	34	57	.374
Cleveland	15	74	.169

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 8; New York, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 5.
Boston-St. Louis game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Washington in Chicago.
Boston in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The New Yorks played in bad form to-day and the Louisvilles won easily. Doyle talked too long and oud to Umpire Smith and was removed from the game. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clark, lf	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	3	0	3	0	0
Wagner, rf	0	3	3	1	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	1	0	13	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	0	4	0	2	0
Zimmer, c	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Clingman, ss	0	1	1	4	2	1	0
Phillippi, p	0	1	2	3	0	1	0
Total	8	12	27	17	3		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. H'lt'n, cf	2	2	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	1	0	3	2	1		
Grady, 3b	1	1	1	3	0		
Davis, ss	0	0	4	6	0		
O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	0	4	1	0		
Gettig, 1b	0	0	8	1	0		
Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Wilson, c	0	1	1	3	1		
Carrick, p	0	0	0	4	1		
*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	6	24	18	4		

*Batted for Carrick in the ninth inning.

Louisville ..... 3 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 .—8
New York ..... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Stolen bases—Tiernan, Wilson. Two-base hits—Wagner, Clarke, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hits—Kelly, Clingman. First base on balls—Off Phillippi, 1; off Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Phillippi, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey. Balk—Phillippi. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; New York, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Smith.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CINCINNATI.

Poor Pitching and Fielding in the Last Two Innings the Cause.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—McJames was unsteady and poorly supported in the eighth and ninth innings, and the Cincinnatis won out when the game seemed sure for the leaders. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McBride, cf	1	2	2	0	0		
Corcoran, ss	1	1	0	4	0		
Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Smith, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Becker, rf	0	1	3	1	0		
Selbach, lf	0	1	3	1	0		
McPhee, 2b	1	0	2	2	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		
Peitz, c	0	1	4	1	0		
Phillips, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	4	7	27	13	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf	2	1	1	0	0		
Kelly, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Daly, 2b	0	1	1	7	1		
Anderson, 1b	0	0	9	1	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	4	1		
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		
McGuire, c	0	1	4	1	0		
McJames, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	3	8*	24	16	3		

*None out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Daly, Kelly. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Smith. First on balls—Off Phillips, 4; off McJames, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Phillips, 2; by McJames, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 2; by McJames, 3. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Chesbro filled the bases in the first inning with bases on balls and then forced in a run on a wild pitch. After that he steadied down, and with good support kept the visitors' hits well scattered. Hill's pitching was easy to hit when hits meant runs. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 2 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 .—7
Baltimore ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman; Baltimore, Hill and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Washington, 8; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Chicagos placed their regular team in the field to-day for the first time in several weeks, but could not defeat the Washingtons. With a lead of four runs they went to pieces in the fifth and never recovered from the slump. Score:

Chicago ..... 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 5 1—8

Base hits—Chicago, 12, Washington, 13. Errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; Washington, Weyhing and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

New York's Men Beat Brooklyn's Crew

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The racing colors of the cruiser Brooklyn were lowered this afternoon, when the New York's racing crew finished first in the race for $280 a side. It was a straightaway course from near the battery at Fort Dumplings to the stakeboats moored between the New York and Brooklyn. The boats were twelve-oared cutters. The entire fleet cheered the victors, who beat the Brooklyn by thirty-five seconds and three and one-half boat lengths. The New York crew is now the champion of the navy.

Paul Defeats Doebel at Golf.

The sixth match between Walter Paul, the Knollwood clerk, and Joe Doebel, head caddie of the Fairfield County Golf Club, was played yesterday at the Knollwood Country Club. Each match was a home-and-home affair of seventy-two holes. Doebel had a lead of two holes, starting yesterday, and at the end of the morning play he was 6 up. In the afternoon Paul won 10 of the 18 holes, and took the match by 4 up and 2 to play. In the series played Paul has now won five matches and Doebel one.

A New Fly Casting Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Champion Walter D. Mansfield has again broken the world's record for long-distance casting. At Stow Lake, in Golden Gate Park, he beat his own previous record of 131 feet, casting his line 133 feet. In the accuracy event, he made 95 per cent., and 85 per cent. in the delicacy event.

Cricket Game in England.

LONDON, July 31.—The Marylebone Cricket Club eleven, in a match with the visiting Australian eleven, at Lord's today, were all out in their first innings for 258 runs. At the close of play the Australians, in their first innings, had scored 54 runs for 4 wickets down.

WOULD-BE TRAIN WRECKERS.

Two Negroes in Alabama Caught by the Help of Bloodhounds.

OPELIKA, Ala., July 31.—In a cabin three miles south of here this morning, Charley Glosse and the Rev. Lee Williams, two negroes, were captured and imprisoned in the county jail charged with attempting to wreck a fast passenger train on the Central of Georgia Railroad about 10 o'clock last night.

The negroes had piled a number of crossties, a mile post and a telegraph pole on the track. The engineer stopped the train a few feet from the obstructions. The negroes were caught with the aid of bloodhounds.

Panic at Tenement House Fire.

A fire that destroyed $500 worth of property started last night in Barnett Maloney's grocery store, 219 West Thirty-fifth Street. The store is on the ground floor of a tenement that is fairly packed with tenants. The smoke got pretty well up through the hallways and into many of the rooms, and a panic resulted, with women and children screaming and excited individuals rushing here and there to save their property. Fortunately no person was seriously hurt and the flames were soon extinguished.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Confined to Buying and Selling by Operators—Successful Auction at Edgemere.

A. F. Holly has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager, for about $50,000, the old buildings on a plot 60 by 85 at the southwest corner of Houston and Cannon Streets.

Leopold Hutter has sold to Joseph H. Austin the two-story brick stables 431 to 435 East Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 62.2 by 102.2.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Jackson & Stern 147 Thompson Street, a lot 26.6 by 100, on which the buyer will erect a six-story tenement.

It is reported that Henry Rothschild has sold the five-story flat, with store, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.

The sale of villa plots at Edgemere, conducted by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth, on Saturday afternoon, by order of the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company, was a success. Seventy lots were sold at prices ranging from $500 to $750 each, and a total of $39,000 was realized. One of the most satisfactory features of the sale was that the purchasers without exception expressed their intention of erecting cottages for occupancy next season. Among the purchasers were Ignatz Modry, Malcolm R. Lawrence, Max Hilborn, S. K. Everett, J. H. Stern, F. J. Heany, Mrs. B. S. Hollander, T. J. McBride, and Charles W. Hall.

Results at Auction.

Out of four foreclosure offerings announced for yesterday at auction, three were withdrawn. One sale resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.
108 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Thomas Hammill $11,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Gitterman, referee, 160 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,427.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, 1,868 Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24 by 50, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,473.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 106 and 108 Avenue C, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 49.8 on the avenue by 35.3 on the street, three-story brick and iron-front building. Due on judgment, $42,608.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John P. Clarke, referee, Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,060.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 525 and 527 Cathedral Parkway, for a one-story frame structure, 50 by 90; Philip Dietrich, premises, owner; John Rau of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Broadway, architect; cost, $450.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 60 feet west of the intersection of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, to a three-story frame dwelling, 22.5 by 25.9; J. C. Gaffney of 1,143 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $2,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 31.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Annie Woessner 485
BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x90; Margaret A. and John J. McCaffrey to Elizabeth Hayden 1
DECATUR AV, e s, 335.10 ft n of Cole St, 49.2x100x31x100; Cornelia F. Sayre to William Wirth and another ..... Exch
GRAND AV, w s, 58 ft e of 184th St, 50x90; Rachel Greer to Anne E. Levey and others, executors 50
OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 97.8x100; Wm. Wilson to Adelbert Becker to Friedrich Pirk and Charles Diamond 2,600
PLEASANT AV, w s, part of Lot 60, map of Gilnville, 75x100; Sarah H. Conley to Henry A. Conley 1
5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; August Brakmann to Peter Erto, Jr. 29,000
10TH AV, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, 155x83.8; 10th Av, s e corner of 1st St, being Lot 1,269 and part of 1,268, map of Wakefield; George R. Libbock to Elizabeth Polchinski, ½ part 750
6TH ST, 334 East, 25x97; John Timmermann to Margaretha Bolkart 1
9TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; John J. Houlahan to Louis P. Mahler 43,000
29TH ST, 153 East, 25x98.9; Hannah D. Wilkins to Clara L. De Voe 1
71ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Mary B. O. Dwight to Dwight H. Olmstead 45,000
71ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Dwight H. Olmstead to Mary B. O. Dwight 1
76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; John Jeroloman, referee, to Theresa Seagrist 15,700
89TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x75; Louisa Nolan to John J. Houlahan 50,000
99TH ST, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 45x100.11; Hyman Sonn and another to Mary E. Bryan 1
100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Julia F. Brown to William E. Stokes. 125
115TH ST, n s, 124 and 126 West, 50x100.11; Elizabeth Wilson to John W. Meyer 1
129TH ST, s s, 332 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Mary E. Haskell to Emma and Agnes T. Millspaugh and another, 1-6 part 1,000
137TH ST, 666 East, 25x100; William Wirth and another to Cornelia F. Sayre. Exch
141ST ST, s s, 156.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x95; Emma Schultz and another to Henry Dreyer 100
151ST ST, s s, at w s of Lot 264, map of Melrose South, 28x118.5; Maurice Leyne to Thomas F. Lawton 1,875

Recorded Leases.

ARMBRUSTER, Christian, to Henry Meiser; 122d St, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10, 19 9-12 years $840
DAZIAN, Henry, to Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; 10th St, 59 to 67, 10 1-6 years 8,400
FISCHEL, Henry, to Samuel Harkavy; Broome St, s e corner of Suffolk St, store, &c., 4 8-12 years 1,260
LUTZ, George, to James Leras; 1st Av, 350, 5 years ..... $336 to 360
THE EXCELSIOR LUNCH COMPANY to F. O. Hendrick; Fulton St, 142, 7 years.. $5,500 to 7,000
THOMPSON, John H. C., to Thomas Kelly; Lexington Av, 2,082 and 2,084, 3 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

BRADY, William G. and Sophia, to J. P. Davenport; 122d St, n s, 137 ft w of

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, **REPUBLIC** and the MAMMOTH STEAMER, **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Marvellous foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." Band Daily. Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—ST. AMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.45 P.M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 3.15 P.M. Sts. 5th St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P.M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 a.m., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A.M. for Fort Hamilton and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P.M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. "L" BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R. From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and Half-Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half-Hourly until 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 23d St. 8:45 A. M. Week days, M., 1:35 P. M. Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Round Trip, **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9:20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or COOK.—Wages, $20 to $30 per month; city or country; reference. Call, 10 to 6, at 258 4th Av., 19th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as cook and to do plain washing in a private family; city reference. 321 East 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; Protestant; wages $25 to $30 per month; personal references. 57 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; best city or country reference. 227 East 28th St.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; city references. 78 West 48th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess; English, Spanish; entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mademoiselle, 251, West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman, lately landed, to do housework. 1,215 3d Av., near 70th St.; Harris's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss butler; competent, willing, and obliging; make himself useful; good references. Herman Bueher, 36 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

DECORATOR.—Young man wishes position in art decorating and upholstery establishment; best references. C., Box 341 Times, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder. —Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MILTON ROBLEE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,302.

To the creditors of Milton Roblee, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Milton Robiee was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Bankrupt's petition states that he was a member of the firm of Read & Roblee.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS H. LEWIS, Bankrupt. No. 1,199.

Notice is hereby given that Morris H. Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

NO. 1,147.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM McCORMICK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William McCormick of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said William McCormick was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 1st, 1899.

NO. 1,304.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS MARKS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Elias Marks of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Elias Marks was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 1, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. ADAM BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, executors. EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh21-law6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-law6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City. f7-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-law6mTu

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Candler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard Ranft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And if any of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-law6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-law6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

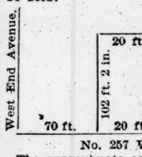
Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,165, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.30, with interest from the 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

au1-2aw8wTu&F&au23

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by WILLIAM H. WILLIS, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

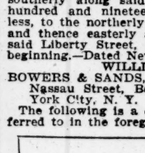
All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone; running thence northerly along the westerly line of said lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Liberty Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

127th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $316.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.88 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

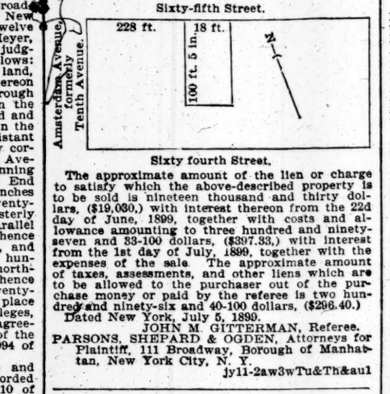
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Sixty fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $900 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

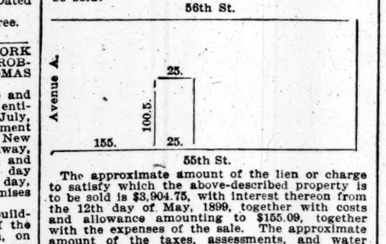
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $900 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

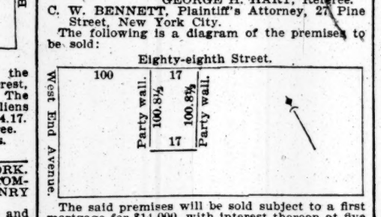
Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

Eighty-eighth Street.



The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,263 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

jy25-2aw8w&au16.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-law6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the

INQUISITORS MEET TO-DAY

The Mazet Committee Will Hold Sessions for Three Weeks.

SILENT AS TO THE WITNESSES

Mr. Moss, However, Says He Favors Special Legislation to Cut the Mayor's Term in Half.

The Mazet committee will resume its sittings to-day at 10:30 o'clock, occupying the Trial Term, Part IX. of the Supreme Court. About twenty witnesses have been subpoenaed, but Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, would not say yesterday who they are or what subjects they will be questioned on. He said the sittings will continue three weeks. He indicated that Horgan & Slattery, the architects, who have appeared frequently in connection with the new Hall of Records building, will be called to the stand if they can be found, but refused to speak definitely on that or any other matter, except to say that the investigation will be directed to develop matters for legislative action.

Evidence will be presented, he said, as it can be secured, and will be sifted and shaped afterward. The work that in an ordinary case is done in the lawyers' office—that of ascertaining what witnesses know or will tell, and whether they are friendly or adverse—must in this case be done in public. Many of the clues given him are from anonymous sources, and it is impossible to know how witnesses called in obedience to these suggestions will testify. The ordinary obstacles are increased at this time of the year by the absence of so many persons from the city. Men who have received numbers of subpoenas to serve report on a large proportion of them "out of town."

Mr. Moss would not undertake to predict whether or not any sensational evidence will be presented. Sometimes unexpected results were developed. He said he had had no idea, for instance, that there would be anything sensational in the evidence of Police Commissioner Hess when he was called at the last sitting. That experience might be repeated at some time in the coming sitting, or the proceedings might be devoid of sensational or even interesting features. Many of the witnesses at this sitting would probably be business men and persons of good position, and they might be unwilling witnesses and refuse to tell what they know for fear of unpleasant or disastrous results.

Mr. Moss said he strongly favored a special session of the Legislature and an amendment of the charter which should cut the term of the Mayor in half. Mr. Moss asserts that it is readily conceded that the charter in many ways needs amendment, and claims that this is especially true with regard to a provision for two branches of the Municipal Assembly and in the multiplication of offices, making the expenditure in salary greater in the consolidated city than in the districts before consolidation.

In addition to this, he says that a more serious defect is the four years' term of the Mayor and city officers. To offset the claim of the advocates of the long term that there are fewer elections and greater opportunity for the administration to make itself felt in the community, Mr. Moss says that popular feeling at this time and in the present administration has made itself felt and that the people would gladly welcome a chance for a new election, and thus give an opportunity to secure a more representative administration.

It would not do, he said, to enact legislation for the present instance alone, as, were it a matter of merely enduring a temporary ill, it would be better to endure it than to seek temporary relief. He only advocates the special legislation this year for the reason that if it is not enacted now it cannot be done until 1901, as the Constitution prohibits municipal elections during the even years.

Mr. Moss claims that it is of no use to expose the favoritisms and favored ones of the so-called social clubs which carry such great influence in the municipal elections, because these favorites are the favorites of the ruling element that is not compelled to heed the remonstrances of the public, because not needing its support for over two years to come. The present length of the Mayor's term, he asserts, is the means of raising it far above the office of Governor of the State in power, and is practically the rule of an irresponsible oligarchy, which cannot be overthrown at the polls, no matter how great an effort is made.

For an ideal community, he said, a four-year term is an ideal term, but it will not do for New York, the only saving element being the secret ballot. When that cannot be exercised for four years, the temptation to the average office holder is too great to be resisted.

In regard to a statement made public yesterday concerning a bill for $2,678.51 for detective services rendered in securing information in the case wherein Roland B. Molineux is charged with murder, Mr. Moss's associate counsel said that in all probability the bill would be made the subject of investigation by the Mazet committee. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, under whose direction the bill was incurred, refused to make any further explanation of the items than that they were necessary for the successful conduct of the case.

Assembly Hoffman said at the Democratic Club last night that he did not know what line of investigation the committee would take up. He had not been consulted in any way and had not seen Assemblyman Mazet since the adjournment of the committee in June.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, who appeared as counsel for the city officials until refused admission as such by the majority of the committee, stated last night that he did not know that he would make any attempt to-day to again appear in the rôle of counsel at the investigation.

PROPOSED BIG CATTLE RANCH.

Mr. Loring Progressing Satisfactorily with His Scheme.

"I am progressing slowly but satisfactorily," remarked George B. Loring of Fort Worth to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

Mr. Loring is here to organize a big cattle syndicate with a capital of $25,000,000, with adjoining ranches in Texas and New Mexico capable of herding 500,000 cattle.

"The dispatch from Chicago in THE TIMES this morning," he continued, "announcing that John V. Farwell, Swift & Co., and others are interested in the scheme is correct. I am satisfied there is plenty of money in the plan and that it can be operated very successfully. I shall be here for several days yet, as I have engagements enough with leading capitalists to keep me busy for the rest of the week at least."

STOLE CAPT. RHOADS'S WATCH.

Policeman O'Brien, Who Robbed the Dead Man, Pleads Guilty.

Thomas F. O'Brien, a policeman attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, yesterday pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree in the Court of General Sessions. On June 10 Capt. George B. Rhoads, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, was struck by an Eighth Avenue car at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and fatally injured, dying soon after the accident at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

O'Brien accompanied the injured man to the hospital. After the funeral the brother of Mr. Rhoads complained to the police that the dead man's watch and two chains, valued at $500, which were known to have been on Mr. Rhoads's person at the time of the accident, were missing. An investigation was made, and it was ascertained that O'Brien had pawned the articles, and he was placed under arrest at the station house.

O'Brien will be sentenced to-day. The maximum penalty is five years. Aside from suspending O'Brien, the Police Board has not as yet acted on his case.

Corn Exchange Bank's New Branch.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city and the Queens County Bank of Long Island City will, on Aug. 21, go through the formality of ratifying the action of the Directors of these banks in agreeing that the Queens County shall pass into the control of the Corn Exchange. It was also announced that on Aug. 28 the Corn Exchange will operate the Queens County as a branch bank. This is the fourth branch of the Corn Exchange, the others being the Astor Place, the Hudson River, and the Broadway branch. A story that the Corn Exchange is about to take over a Brooklyn bank as a branch was denied.

WOMEN IN FALLING ELEVATOR.

Exciting Experience of Passengers in Lafayette Place Building.

Eleven persons, of whom seven were women, had an exciting experience in a falling passenger elevator in the six-story business building at 32 and 34 Lafayette Place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The building is used by printers and publishers. The elevator, run by steam, started up at 7 o'clock, filled. At the fifth floor it stopped to let some one out. The elevator boy closed the door and started, or tried to start, the car by pulling the controlling cable. Instead of going up, however, the car began to descend slowly. The elevator boy gripped the controlling cable tightly, but it passed through his hands, and the elevator continued to descend with accelerated speed. The women passengers thereupon began to scream. Suddenly the car, which by this time was going very fast, brought up at the third floor with a jerk. Engineer Campbell rushed to the spot, and the passengers were all gotten safely out, after which the machinery was adjusted. It was then learned that the cables had become loosened from the drum and gotten tangled about the axis, causing the accident.

Three of the women—Nettie Shea, Eliza Trainor, and Miss Mulcahy—suffered a severe nervous shock, and Miss Shea became unconscious.

Other passengers in the car were Maggie Mahoney, twenty years of age, of 71 First Avenue; Agatha Murray, twenty-four years of age, of 76 Berry Street; Mamie Mahoney, twenty-one years of age, of 415 Smith Street, Brooklyn, and W. J. Clifford, foreman, all employed by the Winthrop Press Company, and Christina Black, Charles C. Gross, foreman, and F. C. Frady, President of the Sterling Book Bindery.

In his endeavor to stop the elevator Charles Manheimer of 640 East Ninth Street, the elevator boy, had his hands badly lacerated.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFER TAX PROCEEDINGS.—In a proceeding by the District Attorney at the request of the Controller to enforce the payment of a transfer tax upon the estate of James Wallace, a decree made in August, 1896, fixed the value of the estate at nearly $200,000. Recently Thomas P. Wallace, a son of the decedent and one of his executors, and Charles M. Warner, as receiver of the firm of James Wallace & Son, sought to set aside the decree and to have a new appraisal. The receiver was appointed while the transfer tax proceeding was pending. It is now alleged that an investigation of appraisers appointed by the receiver showed the firm, and incidentally the estate of the decedent, to be insolvent. Thomas P. Wallace, in the petition now presented, stated that he alone of the executors and next of kin of the decedent knew the condition of the firm's business, and that at the time of the appraisal he was in ill-health and compelled on that account to go abroad; and he had then no personal knowledge of the details of the tax proceeding. The receiver, the other petitioner, claimed the relief sought should be granted because the tax is a lien on the partnership property, and if it must be paid it must come out of the shares of the creditors. Surrogate Varnum has denied the application, saying that while the hardship of this was obvious, the right of the receiver to have the decree opened, must depend on the rights of the parties directly interested in the estate. District Attorney Gardiner, whose predecessor conducted the transfer tax proceedings, consented to the opening of the decree, but it was opposed by the attorney of the Controller. The Surrogate said the matter must, therefore, be regarded as contested, especially since it was doubtful whether Mr. Gardiner could effectively consent, where his predecessor was awarded costs for his own use. The Surrogate holds, in conclusion, that to open the decree now would be practically to nullify the provision of the tax law limiting the time to appeal in these cases to sixty days. It was the petitioner Wallace's own fault and that of his brother, the attorney, that the estate was in its present predicament.

***

STOCKHOLDERS RESTRICTING THE SALE OF THEIR STOCK.—The majority of the stockholders of the Thousand Island Camp Meeting Association, which owns 800 acres on Wellesly Island, in the St. Lawrence River, on which there is a hotel and tabernacle, entered into an agreement under seal in November, 1894, which, after binding each of the subscribers to designate some one of their number to act as his proxy in case he should be unable to be present at an election of Trustees, provided "this proxy shall be irrevocable for the period of three years from the date of the execution thereof, and we do hereby promise and agree, each for himself, that we will not sell, assign, or transfer any of the stock herein represented within the period above named except with the written consent and approval of all the other stockholders whose names are hereto subscribed. If any of the parties of this agreement desire to sell their stock they shall give the preference to other parties to this agreement before selling to any other party." Walter Brown and others, a portion of the subscribers, brought an action to compel, by means of an injunction, the specific performance of the contract by Byron M. Britton, who had sold his stock, in violation of the terms of the agreement, to a person having knowledge of its terms. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendants, holding, by Justice Adams, that the three years' limitation was intended to apply to each of the contract provisions, including that relating to the sale of the stock which was not intended to be unlimited in the period of its duration, and as the contract had ceased to be binding before the case was tried and no pecuniary damage or substantial injury had resulted to the plaintiff from its violation, the court would refuse by injunction to enforce specific performance of the contract; that, at any rate, the agreement did not operate to deprive the subscribers of their right to dispose of their stock to any person, nor prevent the purchaser from obtaining a good title thereto, notwithstanding the fact that he was aware of the existence of the agreement, and that the sale to him was made in violation of its provisions.

***

EMERGENCY EMPLOYE ON BOBTAILED CAR.—The Rochester Railway Company, in 1892, operated a single-track railroad, using bobtailed cars, and the conductor of one of these cars, which encountered another car on a single track, being obliged to take it back to a switch, called upon Haskell H. Marks, a boy eleven years old, who chanced to be on the street chopping ice in front of his father's house, to stand on the rear platform and drive the horse, which it was necessary to hitch to the rear end of the car. The conductor remained on the platform and managed the brake, there being none at the rear end. While the boy was driving, some other boys got upon the car, and on their refusal to get off, the conductor made a pretense of catching them. They then scrambled from the car, and in doing so pushed young Marks from the platform. He was run over by the car, and his leg was so crushed as to make amputation necessary just below the hip. On the first trial of a suit by the boy, by guardian, against the company for damages the jury disagreed, a verdict given for him on the second trial was set aside by the Judge, for what he regarded as his own error in refusing a non-suit. The General Term reversed the order, and directed judgment on the verdict, holding that the verdict could stand upon the ground of negligence of the driver in driving the boys from the car when in motion. The Court of Appeals directed a new trial, holding that as this point was not presented to the jury, and they were not permitted to consider it, the verdict could not be sustained on that ground. Then an action for damages was brought against the company in 1895 by the boy's father. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial by direction of the Court has been upheld by the Fourth Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice McLennan. The Court held that, assuming the boy to have been an emergency employe, the Court of Appeals having held that he was sui juris, and that the conductor was not negligent in employing him, the conductor ceased to be the representative of the master, and when he went to the other end of the car and commenced operating the brake he became a co-employe of the boy, and for the injuries sustained by the latter through the conductor's negligence the railroad company was not liable.

The Board of Education Moves.

The Board of Education moved into its new building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning. The building will not be completed for six weeks, but it was decided to move in and save the rent of the old building, which would have amounted to $4,000 for that period.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COUNCILMEN UP IN COURT

Show Cause Why They Should Not Be Punished for Contempt.

MORE TIME GRANTED THEM

Briefs May Be Submitted Up to 10 o'Clock To-day — Aldermen Willing to Vote for Bond Issue.

The Councilmen who have failed to obey the writ of mandamus recently issued by the Supreme Court, ordering them to assemble forthwith and approve the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records, had their case presented in court yesterday morning. The hearing, which was held before Justice James Fitzgerald, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, was on an order to show cause why the Councilmen should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the mandamus writ. At the conclusion of the hearing Justice Fitzgerald announced that he would allow until 4 P. M. for the filing of all affidavits and until 10 A. M. to-day for the submission of briefs. The decision is to come later.

The courtroom was crowded early. When the case was first called some of the lawyers for the Councilmen were anxious for an adjournment, but the Court ordered the case put on the day's calendar, and it was called again later. Councilmen Oakley, Foley, Cassidy, Engel, Goodwin, Murphy, Wise, Leich, Hottenroth, Francisco, Doyle, Conly, Brice, Christman, Hyland, Murray, Williams, Van Nostrand, O'Grady, and Bodine, the twenty men against whom the order to show cause was directed, were present. Twelve of them only were there under summons. Justice Bischoff took a seat beside Justice Fitzgerald and watched the proceedings with an air of interest, and Controller Coler stood for a while by the door leading to the clerk's room and listened to the argument.

The case was entitled Peirce vs. Cassidy et al., and L. Laflin Kellogg represented the relator, John Peirce, who secured the writ of mandamus ordering the approval of $34,255 worth of bonds to pay him what is due him on the contract for building the Hall of Records, as shown in vouchers he presented to the Controller.

When the case was called for the second time, Mr. Kellogg set the ball rolling. He recounted the events leading up to the granting of the writ, which, he said, had been served on twenty-three or twenty-four of the twenty-nine members of the Council.

"Instead of obeying this order of the Court, which commanded them forthwith to meet and approve these bonds," said Mr. Kellogg, "they passed a resolution not at all complimentary to the Supreme Court and in defiance of its order. There was a difference in the conduct of these men. Their guilt was not all alike. A specially defiant member was Cassidy, who, when called upon to obey the writ, delivered a tirade against government by injunction. I shall ask that all these gentlemen be visited with the penalty provided by law—imprisonment until they shall obey the order of the Court."

W. J. Kelly, representing Councilmen Cassidy, Doyle, Oakley, Conly, Murray, Williams, Murphy, Wise, and Goodwin, then began their defense, reading an affidavit by Mr. Doyle, in which reference was made to the "remarkable proceeding of President Guggenheimer of the Council" in "deliberately concealing" from the members the fact that an application for a writ of mandamus had been made. Mr. Doyle deposed that he had no intention of disobeying the Court's order, but had simply wanted to get the Corporation Counsel's advice.

"It would have been an actual violation of law for the Council to have passed a resolution approving a bond issue at the same meeting in which it was introduced," Mr. Kelly declared. "There was also a grave doubt of the legality of the demand. It was openly stated on the floor of the Council that Mr. Peirce was not the lowest bidder by some $300,000 for the contract he got. Peirce is alleged to have got the contract through favoritism. I hereby apply for an order to set aside the writ of mandamus on the reasons of my clients for thinking that the bond issue ought not to be passed may not be sound, but my clients think they are sound, nevertheless. It has been charged by the present administration that the plans for this structure in question were conceived in fraud."

Mr. Kelly then went on to criticise the Corporation Counsel's office for assuming to represent the Councilmen in the matter without having been asked to do so.

Henry A. Gumbleton, who appeared for Councilman Hottenroth, then addressed the Court, and submitted that the papers on which the mandamus writ was issued were defective because they did not allege that the Board of Estimate had passed on the matter. "The members of the Council," said Mr. Gumbleton, "have the right of approval only. The Board of Estimate has the initiative. I ask that this writ be dismissed. There never has come a bond issue before the Council in a proper way which my client has not voted for."

Ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn, who represented Councilman Leich, attacked the writ as defective, because signed with the initials of the presiding Justice instead of with his name. He also said: "I am strongly of the opinion that if the original application had been properly defended writs of mandamus would have been issued. My client in his affidavit denies that he has refused to obey the order of the court. He has been out of town, and only returned to his Brooklyn residence on July 19. He was not acquainted with all that had taken place, and, as the writ was marked returnable Aug. 21, he thought it was sufficient to act on the matter before that day. He believed that a resolution approving the bond issue was in preparation, and voted for the resolution to submit the matter to the Corporation Counsel's office, as he believed there was ample time for an opinion to be given before Aug. 21." Mr. Burr also scored the attitude of the Corporation Counsel's office, which had not opposed the writ, declaring that when the Corporation Counsel could not conscientiously represent the views of his clients, he should advise them of that fact and allow them to employ private counsel at their own expense.

James C. Church, representing Councilman Francisco, declared that the order to show cause was premature, being issued before the date at which the mandamus writ was returnable. "Unless there was some specific refusal to obey the Court's order," said he, "there was no disobedience."

Edwin F. Stern assured the Court of Councilman Foley's desire to do the right thing. Isidor Cohn followed in defense of Councilman Martin Engel. "The papers," said he, "were only served on Mr. Engel after the meeting of the Council. He relied on the Corporation Counsel, as the other brother Councilmen did. I don't see how any case of contempt can be made out against him."

The attorneys for the Councilmen also laid great stress on the statement that there was no resolution authorizing the issue of $34,255 worth of bonds before the Council, and therefore it was a physical impossibility for that body to pass one, as the Board of Estimate must initiate such resolutions. The only way they could obey the Court's order was to pass the resolution authorizing the issuance of $2,100,000 worth of bonds for building the Hall of Records, and this, their lawyers said, they held to be an undertaking of a grave responsibility not specifically ordered by the Court.

Mr. Kellogg, in his reply, said: "The idea that the Council had till Aug. 21 to obey the writ is baseless. The language of the writ said plain enough, 'Assemble forthwith.' It is notorious that these men have stopped every bond issue which has come before them, and stopped the wheels of the City Government. The only question before the Court is, 'Do these men mean to obey the writ?' The guilt of some has been much stronger than others. Some of them were contumacious from the start. The contract for the Hall of Records was perfectly legal. It was let to the lowest bidder, who offered to build with granite."

"I believe," said the Court, "that the Corporation Counsel admitted that it was legal."

J. W. Gerard, Jr., who appeared for Councilman Stewart M. Brice, asked it to be publicly noted that his client had voted for all the bond resolutions. Justice Fitzgerald then announced his decision giving until 4 P. M. for the filing of affidavits, and until 10 o'clock this morning for the submission of briefs.

Mr. Kellogg, after the hearing yesterday, expressed his opinion that the case was perfectly clear, and the Councilmen would have to go to jail this morning, after the briefs were all in.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

Cost of Feeding Police on Strike Duty $35,000—Mayor Van Wyck Goes to Saratoga To-day.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held yesterday in the office of the Mayor cleared away a quantity of accumulated business, preparatory to the Summer vacations of its members. No more meetings will be held until September.

On the application of President York, the Police Board was authorized to set aside $35,000 from the regular appropriation for the department to meet the expense incurred in feeding policemen on extra duty during the recent trolley strikes in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan. President York stated that while all the bills were not in he thought that amount would cover them all.

Separate halls for each of the boroughs may result from a request made to the board by President Bowley of the Borough of Queens that $30,000 be set aside to build such a hall in Queens. It was suggested that if Queens had a borough hall, Richmond ought to have one also. The Mayor and the Controller indicated their approval of the plan, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies was directed to prepare estimates for the proposed buildings. No suggestion was made that the Bronx should also have a public building.

A form of contract for snow removal, submitted by the Street Cleaning Commissioner, which conforms to the new labor law and makes the minimum wages to be paid laborers $2 a day, was approved. The board declined to approve a new form, by which the snow would be calculated from the report of the Weather Bureau. A letter from Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson, asking for authority to change the rules so that sweepers and cartmen who have been discharged and reinstated will not be dropped from the classified list, was referred back with a request that a statement be supplied of the number of employes who would be affected by the change.

Designs for a projected addition to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to cost $300,000 were turned over to the Controller for his examination and report. Similar disposition was made of a request from the Board of Education for $200,000 for a site for an addition to the board's new building.

Appropriations for school purposes were made as follows: Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, $270,100; heating and furnishing schools in Manhattan, $59,249; addition to School No. 5, $27,849; heating, electric light service, &c., for the new hall of the Board of Education, $153,802.50; heating and furnishing schools in Richmond Borough, $7,462; heating and furnishing Brooklyn high schools and Barren Island school, $31,456; preliminary work on new schools in Bronx Borough, $12,221.

Other appropriations were made as follows: For current expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission, $6,130; for counsel fees to Thomas C. Sullivan in the proceedings to open the Fort Washington Ridge Road, $8,000; for fees of John R. Thomas, architect of the Hall of Records, $2,096.20; for improving roads in Bronx Park, $40,000.

Mayor Van Wyck leaves for his Summer vacation to-day. He will spend the month of August at Saratoga, where his brother, ex-Justice Van Wyck is at present, and where Richard Croker will go when he returns from Europe.

CHIEF CROKER'S PAY WITHHELD.

Civil Service Commission Will Not Certify Roll Bearing His Name.

Fire Chief Croker will not receive his pay for the month of July, the first month of his occupation of the office as a permanency, because the Municipal Civil Service Commission has not certified the supplementary pay roll bearing his name.

It was said at the office of the commission yesterday that the reason the pay roll had not been certified was that the commission knew that Mr. Croker had not obtained the office after a civil service examination. The commission, it was explained, did not take any stand on the questions of law involved in the matter, but left the appointment open so that in case Mr. Croker desires to bring suit to compel the payment of his salary as Chief, his case will not be prejudiced in either direction. Mr. Croker may obtain his salary as Acting Chief if he desires it, but it is not likely that he will accept it, but that he will begin mandamus proceedings to compel the certification of the pay roll.

STREET SIGNS ON GAS LAMPS.

Only Two Complaints Against New System, Mr. Kearny Says.

Regarding the change he has recently inaugurated in the system of placing street signs on gas lamps, Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, said yesterday that he had received but two complaints. One of these came from Canada from a man who said he thought it would confuse him when he came to New York. The other was from a New Yorker who said the change was just what might have been expected from a man who was born in Ireland.

Commissioner Kearny said he had made the innovation as an experiment. If it did not prove satisfactory, he said, the signs would be put back as they were. So far he had had no indication that the change was not perfectly satisfactory to the public.

The Commissioner said that he would pay no attention to the resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen directing him to do turn to the old system, even if it should pass. The Municipal Assembly had no jurisdiction in the matter, he said.

On the lookout for tidbits?

Starting with our very finest we have clipped off substantial price chunks from many of our sack suits.

In pattern they range from very quiet to fairly gay; in cloth, from smooth to rough.

At $12 and $15 there is an especially good assortment.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WOMEN STREET CLEANERS

Members of the Fair Sex in Jersey City May Take the Contract.

HAVE BEEN URGING REFORMS

Thoroughfares Were Never in Better Condition—All the Women Lack Is the Courage.

The Woman's Club of Jersey City, composed of 200 of the leading women of the community, has undertaken to reform the Street Cleaning Service there. Much improvement has resulted from the persistent personal efforts of the members. Now a number of influential women are considering the proposition that the club shall itself take the contract for cleaning the streets, and will call it up for serious discussion.

Last Spring the Town Improvement Committee of the club, led by Mrs. Hudspeth-Benson, Mrs. G. W. Clerihew, and others, began to give attention to the cleaning of Jersey City's streets. The contract for the work is held by Henry Burns, who employs Italians to do the sweeping. The city pays him $40,000 a year.

The women made it their business, whether they were in their carriages or walking, to watch the sweepers. Whenever one of them saw a man idling or doing his work carelessly, she would stop and speak to him. If he refused to better his ways complaint would be made to the Inspectors, and if no good followed, the case was carried up to the contractor, and the Finance Commission, which awards the contract and orders payment.

Remarkable improvement followed persistence in this method. The Italians acquired the habit of hustling whenever they saw a woman, the energy of their monitors having caused them to believe that every woman in the city was a member of the club. As there are always many women on the streets, the Italians were kept hustling all the time, and the Inspectors were astonished by the quantity and excellence of the work done. Everybody in the city, official and unofficial, acknowledged the value of what had been done. The streets are in better condition now than they have ever been in the city's history.

Last week a committee of the club went before the Board of Finance to urge further improvement. The women represent very large taxable values, but they were unanimously in favor of increasing the allowance for street cleaning and bringing the system to something like that planned by the late Col. Waring for New York. They have been speaking in the public schools urging the children to help make clean streets by picking up paper, but were met by the question, "What'll we do wid it?"

There are no cans for the reception of scraps, and the only advice that could be given the children was to carry the paper they gathered to their houses and dispose of it there. Several boys reported that their public spirit was not appreciated. Some were threatened, and others actually thrashed for littering the parental premises with the accumulations of their patriotic labor.

The women urged on the Finance Commission that proper receptacles for paper, &c., be provided and other additions be made, and were met by the answer: "Costs too much money."

Mrs. Clerihew said she thought more could be done with the $40,000 provided for the streets if its expenditure was more wisely regulated. Then Commissioner Jacob Ringle suggested:

"Why don't the women put in a bid and clean the streets themselves?"

Mrs. Clerihew thought he was joking, and made a good-humored answer, but he insisted that he was in earnest, and said if the women would bid he believed they could get the work.

"All we lack is the courage," said Mrs. Clerihew in speaking of the matter last night. "We have plenty of capital among us, and could give the bond, and I believe we could give better service than men, for women know how sweeping should be done and when a street is clean, and men do not. The only question is, Have we enough women with the courage to undertake the contract?

"Women have never done such a thing anywhere before, except in one comparatively small town, but why shouldn't they? Certainly the citizens discuss the subject very seriously. Meanwhile we will continue our work as we have been doing it. One great trouble with Jersey City is that its people have never had the pride in it they should. The women intend to do their part to make the city one to be proud of."

JERSEY CITY TAX BUDGET.

$2,412,384.84 Allowed the Various City Departments for the Fiscal Year.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday adopted the tax budget for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. The amount appropriated for the support of the City Government is $2,412,384.84. This is an increase of $21,079.10 over the appropriation for the current year. The amounts allowed the various departments are:

Board of Education	$470,960.00
Street and Water Board	258,620.00
Police Board	417,244.00
Fire Board	221,500.00
Board of Aldermen	53,150.00
Tax Commissioners	20,300.00
Commissioners of Appeals	3,700.00
Sinking Fund Commissioners	1,900.00
Commissioners of Assessments	150.00
City Hall Commissioners	24,000.00
Board of Finance	940,860.84
Total	$2,412,384.84

The tax rate has not yet been struck, but the Finance Commissioners semi-officially stated that it would be the same as for the current year, $28.60 per $1,000.

The city will receive from the State for school tax $256,429; from State railroad taxes, $375,000, and from other sources $66,000. This, with the unexpended balance on hand, will make a total rebate of $769,839.04. This will leave the total amount of the budget $1,642,545.80. That law provides that the amount fixed shall be increased one-ninth to provide for contingencies, so that the total amount to be raised by taxation is $1,825,050.89.

Music at Mount Morris Park.

There will be music at Mount Morris Park by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band to-night at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:

Star Spangled Banner.
March, "Stuttering Coon"..H. Z. Leavitt
Overture, "Euryanthe"..C. M. von Weber
Waltz, "The Skater"..Waldteufel
Selection, "Maritana"..Wallace
Cornet solo, selected..Hartman
A. Beringer.
Overture, "Egmont"..Beethoven
Polka, "Sans Façon"..Seidl
Selection, "Cavaleria Rusticana"..Mascagni
Concert waltz, "My True Country"..Hanschild
Two-step, "Dat Blackville Wedding"..Cone

Special Shirtwaist Sale! | *Special Shirtwaist Sale!*

O'Neill's.

The Shirtwaist Opportunity of the Season!

We have purchased from the manufacturer of the famous "NEWPORT" SHIRTWAIST his entire stock, comprising over

Three Thousand Five Hundred Pieces,

and place them on sale this morning in two big lots. They are all custom made and are all perfect in fit and finish.

Two Items That Tell the Whole Story

LOT NO. 1 Includes Anderson's Ginghams in the Choicest of Patterns, White Pique with Colored Stripes and fine Lawns, also Chambrays in the newest shades. Some plain with Double Yoke Backs, others have White Yokes of small Plaits and finished with insertion, values up to 2.75 each,

98 Cents Each

LOT NO. 2 Comprises an exceptionally fine lot of White Lawns with Neat Insertions. Pure Linen in Choice Colorings and Rich Ginghams. Values up to 3.75 each,

1.25 Each

The Big Sale of Blankets Still Continues. Don't Miss It. Last night's papers contain full details.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

OLD WEST FARMS DRAWBRIDGE

It Is Being Removed Further Down Stream to Form Part of a Temporary Structure.

The work of moving the old West Farms drawbridge, which spans the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue, to a new site about 150 feet down stream, where it will form the main feature of a temporary structure, was begun yesterday. For the past three years travel over Westchester Avenue has been seriously interfered with in consequence of the improvements being made near the Bronx, including the construction of a big trunk sewer and the widening and grading of the avenue.

Two years will probably elapse before all the improvements contemplated are finished, but when the new bridge is ready for use and the avenue has been widened 100 feet, from the Southern Boulevard eastward, conditions will be very nearly perfect. This work can now be advanced rapidly.

The work of moving the old draw is in itself comparatively little, inasmuch as its weight is only seventy tons, and the distance to move it is short. In order, however, to make this bridge available for its new location, it has been necessary to construct approaches from points at a considerable distance from the east and west sides of the river. This work was completed last week. The approach on the east side is 900 feet long, and the one on the south 400 feet. The bridge itself is 100 feet long, consequently there will be a detour of over a quarter of a mile from Westchester Avenue on the south side, this route having the same relation to Westchester Avenue that a car switch or turnout has to the main line of a railway system. These approaches are well graded and macadamized, and will connect at either end with good roads.

The work of moving the bridge is being done by Frederick Damm, who calculates that it will take several days to accomplish it. In the meantime Westchester Avenue, from the Boulevard east, will be closed to traffic. Those wishing to cross the river will be obliged to do so by crossing the bridge in the heart of West Farms, a half mile further up stream.

The narrowness of the Bronx and its shallowness at this point make the removal of the draw somewhat difficult. Supports have been constructed to support the draw while open. Jackscrews will then be used on these supports to lift the draw from its turntable, and then it will be lowered upon a scow and floated down stream to its new site. All this work will have to be done at high tide.

The first part of this programme was completed yesterday, and to-day the draw will probably be floated down stream.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN LUMBER.

Increase of from 15 to 20 Per Cent. in Prices Since Jan. 1.

There has been a general advance of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the price of lumber since Jan. 1. The demand for hickory, oak, and other hard woods is particularly sharp. Quartered oak costs $15 more per thousand feet than it did six months ago, and it is hard to obtain. Spruce and pine also have advanced, though not so materially as hard woods.

Local dealers do not attribute these advances to any scarcity of timber, but they say that the sawmills are unable to fill their orders, which are heavy, on account of the demand for cars, vessels, and trucks to handle the increased business throughout the country.

RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

Counterfeiters Met with a Surprise Before Commissioner Shields.

Frederick Mora and Ricardo de Requecens, who were convicted in 1897 of making one hundred-pesos notes of the Bank of Costa Rica, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. They had been sentenced to two years each in Sing Sing Prison and fined $2,000, and having served out their time, were brought before the Commissioner under the pauper convict act. They took the usual oath and were discharged.

As they were greeted by their relatives and started to pass out of the courtroom they were rearrested. Both of them seemed very much surprised. Commissioner Shields explained to them that they had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for having in their possession fifty-pesos notes of the Republic of Colombia.

Marshal Henkel locked them up in the Ludlow Street Jail to await trial on the new charge. It is said they shipped the notes from the United States to a man named Balvis, who was arrested in Colombia with them in his possession.

The Socialist-Labor Party Fight.

The Vogt-De Leon faction of the Socialist Labor Party of this city, which was recently defeated by The Volks-Zeitung faction, has received another body blow, this time from Cleveland. The National Board of Appeals of the Socialist Labor Party, which has its headquarters at Cleveland, has just informed the Volks-Zeitung faction that it has been recognized as the bona-fide organization of the party in New York. The board also decided to remove the National headquarters from New York and to hold a special convention between now and March next. It is said that both Vogt and De Leon will insist that they still control the National Executive Committee, and that the newly elected members to that body which ousted them were not legally elected.

Two Fires at Smith & McNell's.

Two more fires were discovered yesterday in Smith & McNell's Hotel, at Washington and Greenwich Streets, which was badly damaged by a fire last Thursday. One of yesterday's fires was in a flue leading from the basement kitchen to the roof, and the other in the shaft of the freight elevator. Both were extinguished without loss, and there was no excitement except among the chambermaids employed on the upper floors.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 & 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P.M. DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK. THE WEDDING DAY.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! MAGGIE CLINE! Mme. Herrmann! Letty!

The COOL CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders!
PACKED HOUSES!! Only Mat. in Town Nxt. Sat.
ROOF TO-NIGHT! RICE'S Summer Nights!
2d Time of the Big New Burles., THE MAID IN THE MOON!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. 25c. 50c.
Friday Night Symphony—WAGNER CONCERTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
ROSE COGHLAN. TACIANI. JENNIE SATTERLEE
Ladell & Francis, Gotham Comedy 4, Biograph, &c.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.
110th St. and Western Boulevard.
Jennette Locke, Katharine Rose, Patti Henri, Eleanora Gavini, Annie Little, Mart Fuller & others

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P.M
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

CO-OPERATIV